The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER 1851. [No. 36.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK:—

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening; the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting, Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(*Payable in advance.*)

Per Annum.....	Rs. 15	Per Quarter.....	Rs. 4½
Per Half Year.....	„ 8	Per Month.....	„ 1½

Single Copies, 8 annas.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

THE *Bombay Guardian* having now been established for some time, and having secured for itself a large and increasing circulation throughout the three Presidencies, the attention of Advertisers is solicited to it as a highly advantageous medium for Advertisements.

For Advertisements of a permanent character, and such as are desired to have a something more than local circulation,—as of Trades and Professions, Educational and other Institutions, Banking and Insurance, and others of a like nature,— the *Bombay Guardian* presents itself as a most effective channel of communication.

ADVERTISING CHARGES.

UNDER 10 lines.....	Rs. 3	ABOVE 10 lines, per line... ...	As. 4
Repetitions.....	„ 1½	Repetitions do.....	„ 2

Discount allowed to the Trade.—Contracts made for long periods.

Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

FOR LONDON,

TO SAIL ON THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 frigate-built Ship SERINGAPATAM, 1,000 Tons, JAMES FURNELL, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

Bombay, 5th May, 1851. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To Sail on 1st March, 1852.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST, AND AT THE CAPE, IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.

MESSRS. GREEN'S fine Passenger A 1 Frigate-built Ship CARNATIC, 800 Tons; AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has excellent accommodations for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be had on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1851.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship PEKIN, Captain R. B. Baker (1,100 tons and 420 horse power), will be despatched on 15th November, for GALLE; where she will be transhipped Cargo and Passengers for the above Ports, to the Steamer SINGAPORE; also for MADRAS and CALCUTTA, SUEZ, MALTA, CONSTANTINOPLE, and SOUTHAMPTON.

LAST SHIPPING DAY, **13th** NOVEMBER.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, (Signed.) JOHN RITCHIE.
Bombay 25th October, 1851, Superintendent.

Publications of the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

THE Committee of the Tract and Book Society having transferred the charge of their Depository to A. Dunlop, all the excellent publications of that Society are now therefore to had at A. D.'s shop, No. 21 Rampart Row, at the same low rates as they were formerly sold at the Tract and Book Depository when it was a separate shop.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 1st October 1851.

Preparing for Publication.

[Fcp. 8vo. pp. 300; cloth bound.]

Price Rs. 4.

SERMONS by the late Rev. T. Jerrom, of the Church Mission, Bombay, with a short Memoir of the Author, by the Revd. W. S. Price.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible as only a limited number will be published.

ANDREW DUNLOP.

Bombay, 1st October 1851.

TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs. D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs. Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS: ANGLO-FRENCH COMPANY: CELERITY—ECONOMY.

LONDON, PARIS, MARSEILLES, MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA.

ALSO to all the Ports of Italy and Spain, Turkey and Greece. This Company takes on itself the whole of expense at Hotels, Passports for clearing Luggage at the Custom House—in fact every possible expense. It will also undertake, at agreed prices, to convey passengers by Post, with confidential Couriers.—Apply

BOMBAY—DILLON & Co. 12 Apollo Street.
MALTA—G. Muir, Librarian and General Commission Agent.
ALEXANDRIA—Hotel d'Orient.
MARSEILLES—M. Chalanqui, Hotel Beauveau.
LONDON—Mr. Horne, 16, Bishopsgate Street.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

For Sale at the St. Andrew's Library—Bombay.

Vols.		Rs.	As.
1	Confessions of Faith	3	0
1	Martyn's Memoirs	8	0
1	Senior on Christian Religion	2	0
1	Williams' Experimental Religion	4	0
1	England and Wales	3	0
1	Manners and Trials of Primitive Christians	5	0
1	Atkin's Letters to his Son	5	0
1	Solly's Rural Christianity	3	0
1	Knight's Pronouncing Testament	5	0
2	Mangan's German Anthology	4	0
1	Bible not of Man. (Spring)	2	0
1	Attraction of the Cross (do.)	3	0
1	Nance's Sermons	3	0
1	Death of Abel	1	0
1	Kingdom of Grace	1	8
1	Lives of Sacred Poets	3	0
1	Symonds Letters	1	0
1	Burder's Village Sermons	5	0
1	Moore's Dream of Life	2	0
1	The Nurse	1	0
1	The Woman of Shunam	1	0
1	The Mine	2	0
1	Young's Estimate	1	0
1	Young Seer	1	0
1	Manson on Self Knowledge	3	0
1	Abbott's Young Christian	2	0
1	Jenk's Devotion	2	0
1	Family Prayers	1	0
1	Palestine and Lebanon	5	0
1	Woodrow's Portrait Gallery	5	0
2	Conversations of a Father	6	0
1	Triumph of Truth	1	8
1	Mangle's Gospel Lever	1	0
1	Natural History of the Human Species	1	0
1	Fortitude	30	0
1	Shepherd's Apology	1	0
1	Sketches from Life	1	0
1	Holland's Young Pilgrim	3	0
1	,, Self Denial	3	0
1	Harris's Great Teacher	8	0
1	—— Hammond	4	0
1	—— Great Commission	8	0
1	Hewnham on Superstition	8	0
1	Guide to Prayer	5	0
1	Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers	7	0
1	Life of Jesus Christ	10	0
1	Christian Meditations	3	0
2	Gregory's Letters	3	0
1	Adam the Gardener	3	0
1	The Military Pastor	5	0
1	Thomson's Seasons	3	0
1	Sacred Offering	1	0
1	Travels in Africa and America	3	0
1	Patrick's Devotional Exercises	2	0
1	Scripture Sketches	2	0
1	New Estate	3	0
1	Month in London	3	0
1	Lives of British Reformers	6	0
1	Six Days of Creation	6	0
1	Foreign Mothers	3	0
1	Memoirs of the Revd. B. Wood	2	0
1	Twigger on Christianity	1	8
1	Things in General	2	0
1	Leighton and Owen	3	0
1	Recreations in Geology	5	0
2	Pope's Works	6	0
1	School for Sisters	1	8
1	Missionary Enterprise	3	0
1	Alda the British Captive	5	0
1	Extracts of Irving	4	0

Vols.		Rs.	As
1	Knox's Christian Philosophy	3	0
1	Watts on the Mind	10	0
1	Shakspearian Anthology	5	0
1	Seaton's Church in Canaan	2	0
1	West's Scriptural Essays	4	0
1	Analysis of Sound	3	0
1	Miscellaneous Exercises	13	8
3	Horne's England	10	0
1	Jennings Receipt	5	0
1	Derham's Physico-Theology	10	0
2	Hunter's Horace	8	0
2	Moral Sentiments	10	0
7	Maurice's Indian Antiquities	30	0
1	Ancient History	10	0
1	Horatii Opera	12	0
2	St. Pierre's Works	10	0
4	Bayle's Dictionary	25	0
2	Newton's Principia	15	0
1	Brown's Dictionary of the Bible	10	0
1	D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation	10	0
5	Price's history of the Mahomedan Power	50	0
3	Encyclopædia of Geography	30	0
3	Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour	50	0
1	Clarkson's Hindoostanee Grammar	15	0
1	Life of Sir Isaac Newton	4	0
1	Cyclopædia of Chemistry	8	8
2	Ruins of Ancient Cities	6	0
1	Meadows' French and English Dictionary	7	0
1	Olympic Novata	5	0
0	Boswell's Life of Johnson	40	0
1	Life and Times of Savonarola	5	0
1	Ancient Philosophers	3	0
11	Maunder's British Biography	5	0
1	Time and Temper	3	0
1	Gertrude and her Family	2	8
0	Mitford's History of Greece	30	0
4	Montgomery's Poetical Works	15	0
3	Brand's Popular Antiquities	15	0
11	Rede's Ecclesiastical History	5	0
1	Chronicles of the Crusades	5	0
2	Roger of Wendwer's Chronicles	5	0
4	Standard Library Cyclopædia	20	0
1	Lectures in Painting	5	0
1	Bonnycastle's Arithmetic	3	0
1	Kitto's Travels in Persia	6	0
1	Byron's Poetical Works	5	0
1	Cowper's do do	3	0
1	Advice to a young Gentleman	2	0
2	Stanley on Birds	6	0
1	Wonders of Nature and Art	5	0
1	Crabb's Tales and Poems	5	0
1	Book of Entertaining Knowledge	3	0
1	Kollar on Insects injurious to Gardeners and Farmers.	6	0
1	Natural History of Fishes	3	0
1	do of Ruminating Animals	3	0
1	Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia	5	0
1	Colman's Poetical Works	1	0
1	Flowers of Poetry	1	0
1	Mackay's History of London	5	0
1	Thornton's Female Character	3	0
1	The Earth	7	0
2	Jesse's Gleanings	16	0
1	Liebeg's Chemical Letters	5	0
1	Wonders of Human Nature	4	0
1	Paley's Works	8	0

H. A. CANNON, PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.—MADEIRA, fine old, of the very best quality, just received direct from Messrs. NEWTON, GORDON, COSSART & Co., in Pipes, Hhds. & Quarter Casks.—Terms Cash.

DILLON & Co.,
12 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 16th October 1851.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

The
Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1851. [No. 36.

OUR MISSING ELEPHANTA.—There is, strange to say, a keen debate among our Meteorologist as to whether we have had an Elephanta this year or not. A friend of ours on hearing of the storm of hail they had at Mahabuleshwar in the beginning of last month, jocosely surmised that the Elephanta had followed the Commander-in-Chief to the hills, on a tour of inspection. A local contemporary will now have it that it has been journeying to the city of Palaces, and that it was it that on the 23rd ultimo frightened the good folks of Calcutta out of their propriety. People like ourselves who are no meteorologists are content in its stead to accept of the severe storm of thunder and rain we had on the 25th September, and which was followed up with distant thunder and showers the two following nights. In apology for ourselves we may remark, that although the term Elephanta be an English formation from the word Elephant, this is nothing more than a false translation of the Hindoo word Huttee, which does not in this connection mean an Elephant. Superior as we are to the Hindoos in learning, we have no right to adopt their ideas, and then misconstrue their language. Hatti does not mean "an Elephant" when applied to meteorology, but "connected with a hand;" That is to say connected with the hand (Hust or Hat) of the constellation Virgo; and if any one will examine a Hindoo almanack, he will find that the storm alluded to fell within the limits of this portion of the constellation Virgo, and even if he will look at one of our common globes, he will feel satisfied that the matter is as we have stated it. The Elephanta is generally our last fall of rain in Bombay; but by no means always so, as two or three years back the dwellers in tents in the months of November knew to their disagreeable experience. It often happens too that rain falls about the Dusera or Dewalee, the time the heavy fall took place this year at Calcutta, but this is called the Dasera or Dewallee rain as the case may be. The former is also called the *Cheet* rain that is "the rain of the sheaf of the Virgin," and not the *Huttee* or 'rain of the hand.' It is surely better then since we have adopted the idea of an Elephanta from the Hindoos, though by mistake of the meaning of their word, to keep to their definitions of the *Hutti ka pani* than form new theories of our own.

The Brahmans in ancient times seem to have made many careful observations on meteorology and the aspect of the heavens. Their cycle of 60 years,—a revolution of Jupiter, is a curious thing, and contains somewhat more than three Metonic cycles. Amid much superstitions and absurdity there still remain some grains of truth, to reward those who have time and opportunity to make researches into their writings. In the *Times* of Tuesday last, there is a letter from the "Oldest Inhabitant of Bombay" which shews that European observation concurs on this subject with that of the natives.

When on this subject we may remark that we have had on this coast within the last five and twenty years, three very severe hurricanes; and they have been about ten years, or nearly half a metonic cyle distant from each other. The first was in October 1827, when a great many boats were lost and persons drowned, and among them a European lady and her child and ayah on their way from Rutnagerry to Bombay. The second was in June 1837 when about twenty vessels were stranded in Bombay harbour in one morning; and the third in April 1847, when the *Buckinghamshire* was dismasted, and the *Cleopatra* Steamer, and all on board lost off Cannanore. What renders these facts the more remarkable is, that our stormy weather in the intervening years has never reached to the height of what could in any sense be called a hurricane.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE RICH AND POOR.—When we look abroad on Society we see a vast apparent difference between its different members. We behold one man toiling day after day, exposed now to the burning heat of a tropical sun, and then to the drenching floods of our dissolving skies, with scarcely any protection from the scorching ardour of the one, or the benumbing chill of the other, with a scanty supply of black doughly bread for his nourishment, and a miserable hut to live in. We see another surrounded by attendants that anticipate his every want, adorned with pearls and diamonds, and clothed in muslins and cashmeers, borne on men's shoulders, or wafted along in chariots or on horses. Scarcely can we conceive that these two different beings belong to the same human family, and are endowed with the same intellectual faculties. The condition of the former seems at first sight infinitely to be preferred to that of the latter. But the labourer, though he has his peculiar toils, has also his peculiar pleasures. He enjoys his brown bread as much as his rich neighbour does his danities. Hunger the best of sauces, naturally supplies the relish, the other has to seek from art. His constitution becomes habituated to exposure to the climate, and it affects his health less than the feasting, late hours, and excesses of his richer neighbour. He has not money it is true, to pay for a physician when sick, but runs no risk of having the disease increased by injudicious cordials, and his wife acts the part of a genuine hydropathist, by supplying him with refreshing draughts of pure water when he is thirsty. When he gets rid of the disease he is well, and does not require any further treatment to expel from the system the dregs of the drugs which had expelled the disease. He has no treasures therefore he needs no bolts nor bars nor Chubb's patent locks. If rustling among the straw of his cottage wakes him during the night, he never dreas so

its being a thief, he takes it for granted that it is a rat, and turns round on his mat, and goes again to sleep. The greatest hardship of the poor man is the temptation to which he is ever exposed of envying his wealthy neighbours, profoundly ignorant as he is of gout, dispepsia, ennui, and the thousands ills that the rich man is heir to, and which makes him in his sober hours, sigh for the blessings of poverty.

LIFE OF MOHAMMAD. *Bombay Tract and Book Society. Bombay*, 1851. *Pp.* 174. 12*mo* We recollect seeing in the *London Spectator* some time ago a critique on some of the publications of the Religious Tract Society. Formerely, said the *Spectator*, the Society used to be known only as issuing small, melancholy-looking tracts on melancholy subjects ; but now continued the critic some of the publications of the Society are of considerable size, many are got up in first rate style, and treat of important topics in science, history, and literature. The critic perhaps would have preferred if the " melancholy subjects" treated in the tracts had been thrown overboard altogether, and the Society had departed from its fixed rule of endeavouring to trace God alike in the works of his hands and the movements of his providence ; but the variety, excellence, and general power of many of the works, recently issued by the Society were too self-evident to be denied even by the somewhat severe and caustic *Spectator*. An analogous charge has taken place in our India Tract Societies. All of them have of late years shown an infusion of new life ; they have been doubling, tripling, or even quadrupling their previous issues : the " melancholy" look of the tracts has been exchanged for neat, inviting, and varied forms: and lastly, while the number of purely religious publications has been fully maintained and even increased our Tracte Societies have taken a wider range than formerly, and have begun to take part heart and soul, in the great work of the Christian education of the opening mind of India.

Among the more interesting facts connected with the Tract Society in this quarter is the recent commencement of an English series of publications. The Society previously had its Marathi, Guzurati, Hundustani, Persian and Portuguese series but various reasons rendered it eminently desirable that it should add to these an English series accommodated to the minds of educated Natives. Last year, the first work of this class appeared under the title of " Letters to Indian youth, on the evidences of the Christian Religion" and now we have the second in a little work whose title stands at the head of this article May we hope to have an annual volume of this kind from the Society? Connected with the different Missions in Western India there are men who could supply an ample succession of books of this description nor need we perhaps look only to Missionaries for aid in so important an under taking.

We think the subject of the book before us fitted to be highly useful to the educated youth of India. It is very far from uninteresting to any, and we are happy to see that translations of it into the vernacular languages are contemplated ; but we think we can trace in the educated youth especially, a growing desire to sift and investigate the various forms of religion with which they come in contact. To such as engage in this momentous inquiry, an accurate, dispassionate, and Christian view of Mahommed and Mahammad Ausim, is fitted to be of immense importance. Where at present is the book which a Missionary would like to put into the hands of one of the interesting young men who are rising up around us? The popular works on the subject are not accurate : the accurate works are not, and are not fitted to be, popular. Elegant works exist, like that of Washington Irving ; but, waving the question of correctness, Irving's work is defective on the more important score of religion ; while more religious books like Prideaux : are we think to unsparingly condemnatory of Mahommed and his system,—deficient, on the whole, in philosophical analysis and discrimination. We have no sympathy, assuredly with the son of Abdallah,—we dissent strongly from the view of his character which Carly le's vivid sketch has for the present rendered popular ; but as little do we sympathise with the intense hostility and deep prejudice of writers like Marracci, who puts the worst possible construction on all that Mahommad ever said or did. We need a deeper philosophy to unrasel the mystery of Mahommed's character and the secret of his success, than that which resolves everything into deep-laid and consummante imposture. The work before us very unpretendingly yet really goes as far and as correctly into this deep question as most works we have seen.

The little work before us does not profess to present the results of any new investigations into the facts of Mahommad's life ; it professes to take the facts so far as yet ascertained and admitted, and present them the a form adapted to the Indian mind. The main authorities relied on are the Lives of Mahommad published by Washington Irving, Bush, and the London Tract Society, respectively ; and from all of these the extracts seem pretty copious. We would venture to suggest that in preparing a new edition (which we trust may speedily be called for) there should be distinct references at the foot of the page showing where each extract begins and ends, there being at present some difficulty in discovering what is original matter and what extracted. We have been much pleased with the style in which the work is written. It is not elaborated into elegance, and perhaps so much the better ; but it uniformly is free, natural, and unconstrained—and very generally marked both by precision and force. The sentiments of the book, and its deep religious tone, are all that we could desire. May it be the instrument of much good among the interesting class for which it has been compiled.

CASTE.—The public has recently had its attention drawn to a great commotion at Madras, on the important subject of *caste*. A medical student, who happened to be a Pariah or outcast, was, along with several of his class fellows, received by order of Government into the Madras University. It would thus appear that the Madras Medical School, like our own Grant College, we believe, is founded on the broad and generous principle of disregarding caste distinctions ; but the Madras University has been till now uncontaminated by the presence of any whom the extreme of caste bigotry could object to. Well ; the scholars rose in rebellion, and demanded of the governors of the College (two of whom were Natives) that the unclean intruder should be ignominiously expelled. The two Native governors themselves took the same view, and one of them resigned his office. This matter is now

before Government. Government may feel itself in an awkward position ; but at this time of day even the Madras authorities, "benighted" no longer, can hardly yield to the tyrannical and absurd demand of the "twice born."

Some twenty or thirty years ago, when Government was slowly feeling its way in matters educational, there was an exceeding reluctance manifested to shock the prejudices of the Brahmans, by the admission of the lower castes to Government Schools; and a remark by Elphinstone on this question, which may have been true when it was made, has been repeatedly quoted by the Bombay Board of Education, and applied (unhappily, and erroneously as we believe), to the present day. The great argument in favour of the exclusion of the lowest castes from Government Schools has been that the higher castes would not attend with Mhars and others equally low. But this is entirely a mistake. Some twelve years ago, in Madras itself, the Scottish Missionaries had to fight what they denominated their "caste battle": about fifty high caste scholars left them on account of the presence of Pariahs ; but in a short time the loss was repaired, and the school flourished as before. And so the other parts of India. Doubtless the high Natives would greatly prefer that the claims of caste were maintained in all their unrelenting severity ; nevertheless the Medical Colleges flourish, and the Missionary Schools flourish, and are attended by the highest Brahamans, in despite of their ignoring the distinctions of caste. It simply requires a little firmness on the part of the authorities, and in a year or two we should see in Government seminaries, as elsewhere, the Brahman and the Mhar competing side by side in generous rivalry for School and College honors :—

The position of our own Board of Education, in reference to this great question, is somewhat anomalous ; unless we misunderstand them, they range themselves on the side of the "obstructives :" but we shall endeavour to do their views full justice in our next issue.

TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA.—A great Temperance convention has recently been held in the state of New York Delegates from fifteen different states were present. Among the resolutions we notice the following.

Resolved, that the right and the duty of the people, by legislation, to defend themselves and their children from the evils of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, *by its entire prohibition*, are in our view plain, and will we believe be ultimately acknowledged by all enlightened and patriotic men.

One of the speakers drew a comparison between the laws of Massachusetts and the present law in Maine, and showed wherein consisted the superiority of the latter. "We have in Massachusetts laws regulating the traffic, and no licenses are granted, and yet this does not meet the case. For instance, as I was passing through Worcester yesterday, I saw casks of liquor piled up in the stores, and knew that while the law protected the traffic in that form, that it was a mockery. That liquor is brought there to drink, and somehow or other it will be drunk. But had that been in Maine, and I had taken an axe, and driven in the heads of those liquor casks, the law would have protected me from damages, because it expressly says that no action from damages in the destruction of liquors shall stand, except in two cases. One is where a mechanic has it for mechanical purposes, as for instance, a hatter to dissolve his gums, and the second is, where the liquor is in possession of a person authorized to sell liquors for mechanical and medicinal purposes.—To attempt to regulate the rum traffic is an error; the thing is impossible. We can regulate the circulation of the blood and the digestive organs, because they go to make up a complete and perfect body, but who ever heard of attempting to regulate a cancer. This is no part of a perfect body, it is something put on to the body to its great injury. The rum traffic is a great social cancer, an intellectual cancer, a religious cancer, an agricultural cancer, a commercial cancer. The body politic is pained and killed by it, and we cannot regulate it, because it is itself an irregularity. The beauty of Maine law is that it treats this traffic as a cancer which must be cut out by the roots."

It was further resolved, that the principle assumed and carried out in the Maine law, that intoxicating liquor kept for sale as a beverage should be destroyed by the state as a public evil, meets the approbation of this convention as consonant with the destruction of the simplements of gambling and counterfeiting, of poisonous food and infectious hides, and weapons of war in the hands of an enemy; that if the liquor destroyed is private property, it is so only as are the implements of the counterfeiter.

Bombay Quarterly Magazine and Review: October 1851.—We have long been of opinion, that *High-Church* and *Low Gospel* views are synonymous expressions. Every theological article in the *Bombay Quarterly* confirms this definition. It is not so much the doctrines propounded (though these are not even professedly based on scripture), as the utterly wordly and unspiritual tone of thought and expression which characterises these compositions, which is so offensive to every lover of the Gospel. The latest of these articles is a fit-companion for its fellows. We allude to that entitled, "Calvinism in the Church of England."—We have heard much of late of "non-natural" interpretations of Anglican formularies ; but we conceive that if ever an interpretation of an ecclesiastical document deserved the epithet of "non-natural," it is that which attempts to give any other than (what is conventionally called) a *Calvinistic* sense to the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England. We think, too, that it has been demonstrated by the Reverend Augustus Toplady in his "Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England," and lately by the Rev. William Goode in his "Doctrine of the Church of England as to the Effects of Baptism in the case of Infants," that the English Reformers were as thoroughly "Calvinistic" as their Scottish or Genevese brethren. Our readers who have not opportunity to read these works, may refer to a very brief statement in the *Oriental Christian Spectator* for August 1850, which is alluded to disparagingly in another part of the Magazine before us ; and to answer which, appears to have been the special object of the article under notice. In these, it is irrefragably shown, that the English Reformers "to a man," received the saying doctrine of PERSONAL ELECTION, as taught by the inspired Apostles, and, in after ages, specially maintained by Wicliffe and Bradwardine, and again by Luther, and Calvin, and Zanchins, against the noval heresy of the disciples of the Dutch Van Harmen, latinized Arminius. And what are the arguments by

which the evidence of the Reformers' own writings is attempted to be overthrown?—Simply, a denial of the *personal influence of John Calvin!*—a question so wholly irrelevant that we do not care to dispute it.

The article in the *Bombay Quarterly* opens with the following sentence:—"Calvinism has long ceased to be a disturbing element in the Church of England." We do not exactly know the meaning of the epithet "disturbing" in this sentence. No doubt the Man of Sin was grievously *disturbed* by the preaching of the great Reformer of Geneva and his brethren in the 16th Century; no doubt the slumbers of a carnal and Pelagianizing clergy were *disturbed* by the awakening call of Whitfield and his "Calvinistic" brethren in the 18th century. *Thus* to be "disturbed" is a blessing indeed! O for more of such "disturbers" amongst us!

But, apart from the epithet, is it indeed the case that "Calvinism has long ceased to be an element in the Church of England?"—Then may "Ichabod" be written upon her walls!—We cannot express our convictions upon this subject better than in the words of the great theologian and "Calvinist," Jonathan Edwards, towards the conclusion of his great and unanswerable work, the "Careful Inquiry," &c.—"It may be worthy of consideration," wrote that great man, "whether the great alteration which has been made in the state of things in our nation, and some other parts of the Protestant world, in this and the past age, by exploding so generally Calvinistic doctrines, that is so often spoken of as worthy to be greatly rejoiced in by the friends of truth, learning, and virtue, as an instance of the great increase of light in the Christian Church; I say, it may be worthy to be considered, whether this be indeed a happy change, owing to any such cause as an increase of true knowledge and understanding in things of religion, *or whether there is not reason to fear that it may be owing to some worse cause.*"

We publish a letter signed "*Crown*" received from a Christian belonging to the Military profession. If his expressions appear terse, and his bearing bold, our readers must impute these things to the straightforwardness which his profession leads him to cherish. The subjects he treats of are important, and though, we have from him nothing new, we have some old truths, brought forward which we cannot too steadily keep before the mind. On the first subject on which he touches, that of the Millenium we would only say, that if Christ be at the door, surely those who believe so ought to put forth all their vigour and energy in calling men to repentance before he enter in, and the door be shut. It is thus that the maintainers of the premillenial advent of Christ can best show the good fruits of the principles they profess. Let them also bear in mind that they themselves once could not, and many as zealous and active Christians as they now cannot, receive the interpretation they give of many passages of Holy Writ. Rightly or wrongly, both parties build their faith on the Bible, and think their own interpretation the true one. The question then is simply this. What do the Scriptures really teach. We would exhort our correspondent and all others who may favour us with their sentiments on religious subjects, to remember that while "they earnestly contend for the faith, they should also be mindful of that other Apostolic precept which requires them to answer 'with meekness those who oppose.'" Epithets or Statements that seem to us decidely to violate the rule of Christian charity, we cannot allow to pass in the communications of our correspondents, in justice to ourselves, and to the public, as well as to them when in a calmer mood.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

John 5th. 39.

Sir,—With your leave, I would beg to ask a few questions through the medium of your valuable journal, nothing doubting, that there will be many of your numerous readers, not only able, but willing to give answers satisfactory to some, if not all, which I shall state. I shall confine all that I have got to say within the bounds of scripture and common sense. "All that a man hath will he given for his life" and Christ hath said "that unless we forsake all we cannot have life" If those sayings are true, it behoves us to be careful how we proceed with our heavenly structure, and of the materials we build with. We are told to prove all things, holding fast, that which is good, which infers that all the bad is to be cast away. "This," saith the Father, is my beloved Son, hear ye him; but man born in sin and ignorance declares, that the word has to be spiritualized. "Christ hath said, that we are to look for him again—that he will pay us another visit, and will come in like manner as he was taken from us, "in the clouds." Now, what do we hear in the face of this, are we not soundly told that all such expectations are a delusion! "Why should he (Christ) come again before the final judgment. He is already exalted to be a prince and a saviour, &c. &c. True he was also called King of the Jews, but when did he reign as such? Are we to make a hammer of one scripture, to dash in prices a hundred others of equal authority? Now I shall place a few truths in juxta-position and ask whether we are to believe what God hath said—or are we to listen to man teaching us what God wanted to say or meant to say? The son of man (Christ,) is as a man taking a far journey who "left his house" and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work and commanded the porter to watch. Watch ye therefore for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at cock-crowing, or in the morning, lest coming suddenly he find you sleeping, and what I say unto you I say unto all, watch. Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning and ye yourselves like (like what?) men who wait for their Lord * * * 'And we shall reign on the earth" (do we reign now?) "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the highest; and the Lord God shall give him the throne of his Father David (David had then no throne) "and he shall reign." I saw in the night visions and one like the Son of man came in the clouds of heaven and came to the ancient of Days, and they brought him near before him: and there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom that all people and nations and languages should serve him" (when did he receive his Kingdom thus "after coming in the clouds?" Hereafter shall ye see the son of man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven (observe "at the judgment there will be no clouds"!) Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner, blessing, as ye have seen him go up into heaven in the clouds. He parted from us on Olivet and "Zechariah" tells us that his feet shall stand there again. Paul was on the look out for his Lord, in his day—"We that are alive shall be caught up to meet the Lord in the air" He laboured for the resurrection from the dead—the dead that will not have part in the first resurrection, observe it cannot mean conversion, Paul had attained to that? "And they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years exactly. But the rest of the dead lived not again until (the thousand years were expired. This is the first resurrection) Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection, on such the second death hath no power. But they shall be priests unto God and of Christ and shall reign a thousand years." How will you get over this stone without a stumble, there it lays, go on if you will, it is not its ambiguity that puzzles but its plainness? Let this suffice for the

present on this head, while we notice other points equally absurd. We are told that the Kingdom of God is come, and that he reigns, and that the Gospel is spreading—and will spread until all are converted, until righteousness cover the earth as water does the sea. "If the kingdom has come, why pray thy kingdom come, thy will be done." Who is now styled the prince of this world, the Devil? he reigns, he tempted us to kill the heir, and we by that act said "we would have not this man to reign over us? If all will be converted (as you say) what will you do with your Testaments you will require Jehoiakim's penknife to cut out. "That day shall not come except there come a falling away first, AND that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition * * * whom the Lord shall destroy with the brightness of his coming." Straight is the gate and narrow is the way, and few there be that find it? False Prophets shall come and shall deceive many even the elect if it were possible? Blessed are ye when ye are persecuted for my sake, &c. I send you forth as sheep amongst wolves. They have not received me, but hated me. It is enough that the servant be as his Lord, ye shall be hated of all men for my sake. Some of you shall they kill, mark here? This is the seal to stamp your wax. "There shall be scoffers in the last time (scoffing at what? why to be sure at me and the word) saying WHERE is the promise of his coming? The WORLD shall wax worse and worse, (you are saying better and better") deceiving and being deceived. Iniquity shall abound under this king of misrule, until he comes, then shall he send forth his angels to gather out of his kingdom all that offend, and them that do iniquity—then shall the righteous shine forth, he that hath ears to hear, let him hear. As it was in the days of Noe and Lot so shall it be when the son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth? Let this also suffice for the present until we lift the curtain a little higher, and draw again from legion's store-room—we are soundly told that if we do not take care that our names will be blotted out of the book of life. Now here is room for a volume. God hath said that he will not blot out our names out of the book of life (glorious truth to rest on) and that we who have fled to him for refuge may have strong consolation—He hath bound himself by an oath that he will not lie unto Jacob. Let this suffice on this head for the present also, till we shew you more abominations. Ezekial VIII. We are told, that thousands are perishing for lack of knowledge; and will go on thus unless we be up and doing! and those of us who cannot preach must raise funds of money to hire ministers, to go and save them—here is matter again for a volume. Hath Christ died for souls, and poured out his blood, and soul for sinners, and afterwards turned so callous as to behold them going to Hell because we have not rupees enough to hire preachers. Hath not God said that he so loved the world that he gave his son, and by giving him he gave all! and that is sufficient; mark, you must not expect to build with, or for gold, money is out of the question, we are not saved by silver or gold, so says the Apostle, when Christ stipulated for building his church money was not even thought of in the plan or found in the material—free and full salvation is the root and branch. Tell it not in Gath "that thousands more would be saved if we could hire more preachers, they will make a song of it and trumph in their Dagon, as well they may. If Christ could have converted only one soul more, by remaining with us for one day longer he would have sent word to Herod "go tell that fox &c. &c" (and instead of the third day he would say) and the fourth day it shall be perfected. Christ is long suffering. If John could have been the means of converting one soul more than was converted, why Herod could no more have cut off his head than he could put it on again after it was off! The Baptist's work was done and Herod's malice was made manifest by being permitted to turn the key for him to pass the portals of death? thus we might go on with all other appointed labours who have been called since. Our worthy Bishop has left Bombay—do you think that on account of his absence that one soul more will perish on that account? If true and so—how fearful his account—and how weak the provision made for that soul, that could not for his sake keep the Bishop to this port! Now my friends, when you teach such doctrine you think no doubt that by such a train of arguments as those, that, you honor God and win souls? You neither do the one or the other by the contrary:—1st, you shake a believer's confidence by giving him to understand that God is potent and changeable, and that if he does not mind he will be lost after all!! He thus finds out that he has not gained one step by going to Christ, that his salvation is left still to his own management. 2nd—Others for the same reason will not attempt at all, absence they know it is no use—they are sure to make shipwreck. Let this suffice for the present here. We will now take a turn home to our land of Bibles, and see to what pitch they have arrived. We learn from one of the late Overland Mails, that the Arch Bishops and Bishops &c. had united ideas and all had come to the same conclusion that darkness was still in the land, to dispel which, they agreed and sent in their names and proposals for 600 Churches to be built, and 600 Clergymen to be employed if the state would go halves! Now here is matter for a volume. Is the Kingdom of Jesus left to the poverty or caprice of a state for its extension? At this rate of going if we could always get access to the chest of the state, we could soon husher in a mans mellenum; 600 at a time. A another convocation and another dip into the chest by purity of reasoning will beget 600 more and so on in progression, until they would cover the earth as the waters cover the sea! Let us unravel this subject here a little bit, suppose the state grants half the sum, and the 600 men are set in motion—what, and who may we thank, for the source of this power and blessing? and if the state does not give the grant, of course all proves a failure—for all depends being hinged on that condition!!! Now all the scheme having become abortive. What will become of those 600 which was ready for hire to go forth? must they for want of state coin remain Dumb Dogs! Had they no bone, no care for souls. Now it strikes me that if Paul stood a candidate in this fraternity of 600, he would and could not let the state frustrate the end for which God had set him apart for! I think we should hear a going forth from his bowels. "Woe unto me if I preach not the Gospel!" Again how can those 600 Ministers contain themselves while they are given to understand that thousands are perishing for lack of knowledge?

No my friends, God has not forgotten to be gracious and left his people to the tender mercies of such contingencies. Christ died for the world, and you are told to offer up your lives on the same alter with "a yea Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight." Mary poured out her costly box on Jesus, but that did not hasten, or shorten his death, it was a labour of love and was accepted and recorded as such, go thou and do likewise. But do not make those sad whom Jesus has caused to rejoice. He said be of good cheer. I have overcome the world! Glory!—"in me ye shall have peace"—my peace I give unto you. Let no man take thy

"CROWN."

Saturday, 25th October.

SELECTIONS.

AN ACT FOR MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative, the 17th of October, 1851.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 17th of October 1851,

ACT No. —— OF 1851.

An Act for giving effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for Marriages in India."

Whereas by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled, "An Act for Marriages in India," it was enacted (among other things) that it should be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council from time to time, by laws and Regulations, (not inconsistent with the provisions of the said Act of Parliament,) to be made in the manner, and subject to the Provisions by law required in respect of laws and Regulations made by the said Governor General of India in Council, to provide for the inspection and publication of notices of Marriage given under the said Act of Parliament, for the custody and Protection from injury of Marriage Register Books, for appeals from and references in case of doubt by the Marriage Registrars in relation to Mar-

riages forbidden or Protests entered under the said Act of Parliament, for fixing the hours between which Marriages might be solemnized under the said Act of Parliament, for appointing the Officers to whom Certificates were to be transmitted by the Marriage Registrars, and generally for giving effect to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament.

Form of notice and length of Residence necessary.

I. In every case of Marriage intended to be solemnized in India, after the first day of January next, under the Provisions of the said Act of Parliament, one of the parties shall give notice in writing, in the form of Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to any Marriage Registrar of the District within which the parties shall have dwelt for not less than seven days, then next preceding, or if the parties dwell in different Districts, shall give the like notice to a Marriage Registrar of each District, and shall state therein the name, and surname, and the profession, or condition of each of the parties intending marriage, the dwelling place of each of them and the time, not being less than seven days, during which each has dwelt therein, provided that if either party shall have dwelt in the place stated in the notice during more than one Calendar month, it may be stated therein that he or she hath dwelt there one month and upwards.

Inspection of Notices.

II. The Marriage Registrar shall file all such Notices and keep them with the Records of his Office, and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of all such notices fairly into a book, to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Government, to be called the "Marriage Notice Book," and the Marriage Notice Book shall be open, at all reasonable times, without Fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same.

Publication of Notices.

III. The Marriage Registrars, or Registrar of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, shall respectively publish all such notices of Marriage given in their respective districts, by causing a copy of such notices to the affixed in some conspicuous place in the Police Courts of such Towns respectively, and the Marriage Registrars or Registrar of all other districts in the British Territories in India shall respectively publish all such notices given in their respective districts, by causing a copy of such Notices to be affixed in some conspicuous place in any Court of Civil Judicature situate in such districts respectively. The Registrar of any place within the Territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with the East India Company, shall publish the said notices in such manner as he may from time to time be directed by the Governor General of India in Council to publish the same.

Suspension of Certificate in the case of Minors.

IV. Where by the oath or declaration required by the sixth Section of the said Act of Parliament it appears that one of the parties intending Marriage, (not being a widower or widow,) is under twenty-one years of age, the Marriage Registrar shall not issue his Certificate under the provisions of the Second Section of the said Act of Parliament until the expiration of fourteen days after the entry of such notice of Marriage.

Form of Certificate.

V. The Certificate to be issued by the Marriage Registrar, under the provisions of the second Section of the said Act of Parliament, may be in the form of Schedule B. to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and the Government of each presidency or place shall furnish to every Marriage Registrar, a sufficient number of Forms of Certificate.

How issue of Certificate may be forbidden.

VI. Any Person authorized in that behalf may forbid the issue of the Marriage Registrar's Certificate by writing, at any time before the issue of such Certificate, the word "forbidden" opposite to the Entry of the notice of such intended Marriage in the Marriage Notice Book, and by subscribing thereto his or her name and place of abode, and his or her character, in respect of either of the parties, by reason of which he or she is so authorized, and the said word "forbidden," so written and subscribed as aforesaid, shall be deemed a Protest within the meaning of the seventh Section of the said Act of Parliament.

References by the Registrars in Cases of doubt.

VII. In all cases where the Marriage Registrar, acting under the provisions of the fourth Section of the said Act of Parliament, shall not be satisfied that the person forbidding the issue of the Certificate is authorized by law so to do, the said Marriage Registrar shall apply by petition, where the district of such Registrar is within any of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Presidency or Place within which such district is comprised, or if such district be not within any of the said Towns, then to the Judge of the Zillah or District within which the same is comprised, and the said petition shall state all the circumstances of the case, and pray for the order and direction of the Court concerning the same, and the said Supreme Court, or any Judge thereof, or such Judge of the Zillah or District shall be empowered to examine into the allegations of the Petition and the circumstances of the case in a summary way, and if upon such examination it shall appear that the person forbidding the issue of such Certificate is not authorized by law so to do, such Supreme Court or any Judge thereof, or such Judge of the Zillah or district, shall declare that the person forbidding the issue of such Certificate is not authorized as aforesaid, and that then and in such case such Certificate shall be issued, and the like Proceedings may be had under the said Act of Parliament in relation to such Marriage as if the issue of such Certificate had not been forbidden by such person. And in all cases where the Marriage Registrar appointed to act within the Territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with the East India Company acting under the provisions of the sixth Section of the said Act of Parliament, shall not be satisfied that the person forbidding the issue of the Certificate is not authorized by law so to do, the said Marriage Registrar shall transmit a statement of all the circumstances of the case, together with all documents and papers relating thereto, to the Governor General of India in Council, and if it shall appear to the said Governor General of India in Council that the person forbidding the issue of such Certificate is not authorized by law so to do, the said Governor General of India in Council shall declare that the party forbidding the issue of such Certificate is not authorized as aforesaid, and that then and in such case such Certificate shall be issued, and the like Proceedings may be had under the said Act of Parliament in relation to such marriage, as if the issue of such Certificate had not been forbidden by such person.

Appeal where Registrar in allied Native State refuses Certificate.

VIII. In all cases whatsoever where the Marriage Registrar Resident in the Territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with the East India Company has refused to issue his Certificate, it shall be lawful for either of the parties intending Marriage to apply by petition to the Governor General of India in Council, and the said Governor General of India in Council shall be empowered to examine the allegations of the Petition in a summary way, and shall decide thereon, and the decision of the said Governor General of India in Council shall be final, and the Marriage Registrar to whom the Application was originally made shall proceed in accordance therewith.

Hours for Marriages.

IX. Every Marriage solemnized under the provisions of the said act of Parliament shall be so solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening.

Proof as to Notice, Certificate, or hours of Marriage not necessary to Establish Marriage.

X. After any Marriage has been solemnized under the said Act of Parliament, it shall not be necessary, in support of such Marriage, to give any proof in respect of the notice of Marriage or the Certificate, or in respect of the hours between which any Marriage may be solemnized, nor shall any evidence be given to prove the contrary, in any suit touching the validity of such Marriage.

Penalties.

XI. Every Marriage Registrar who shall knowingly and wilfully issue any Certificate for Marriage after the expiration of three Calendar months after the notice shall have been entered by him as aforesaid, or any Certificate for Marriage where one of the parties intending Marriage (not being a Widower or Widow) is under twenty-one years of age before the expiration of fourteen days after the entry of such notice, or any Certificate the issue of which shall have been forbidden as aforesaid by any person authorized to forbid the issue thereof, shall be guilty of felony. And every person who shall knowingly and wilfully solemnize any Marriage under the provisions of the said Act of Parliament in the absence of a Registrar of the District in which such Marriage is solemnized, or who shall knowingly or wilfully solemnize any Marriage after the said first day of January 1852, where one of the parties to such marriage (not being a widower or widow) is under twenty-one years of age within fourteen days after the entry of the notice of Marriage as aforesaid, shall be guilty of felony.

Certificates of Marriages in allied Native States to be transmitted to Secretary, &c.

XII. The Marriage Registrars in the Territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with the East India Company, shall transmit the Certificates mentioned and referred to in the twelfth Section of the said Act of Parliament to the Secretary for the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Punishment for making false oath or declaration.

XIII. Every person who shall knowingly and wilfully make any false oath or declaration, or sign any false notice or Certificate, required by the said Act of Parliament or this Act, for the purpose of procuring any Marriage, and every person who shall forbid the issue of a Marriage Registrar's Certificate, by falsely representing himself or herself to be a person whose consent to such Marriage is required by law, knowing such representation to be false, shall on conviction, suffer the penalties of Perjury.

Limitation of Prosecution.

XIV. Every prosecution under this Act shall be commenced within the space of two years after the offence committed.

XV. The Governor General of India in Council may appoint any covenanted or uncovenanted Servant of the Company, being a Christian, or any Minister of the Christian religion, ordained, or otherwise set apart to the Ministry of the Christian religion, according to the usage of the persuasion to which he may belong, to be a Marriage Registrar in any District, to be assigned by the Governor General of India in Council in any place within the Territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with the East India Company. And the said Marriage Registrar shall be entitled to receive the following fees, that is to say, for receiving each notice of Marriage, one rupee, for publishing each notice of Marriage, two rupees, for the issuing of each Certificate, five rupees, for every Marriage forbidden or protest entered, ten rupees, and for registering each Marriage, three rupees, and all such fees shall be accounted for and paid over by the Marriage Registrar to the Government Treasury as in the said Act of Parliament mentioned. Provided always, that in any case in which it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Marriage Registrar, that the parties intending Marriage, or Married, under the provisions of the said Act of Parliament, are in indigent circumstances, it shall and may be lawful for the said Marriage Registrar in his discretion to remit some part, but not more than three-fourths of the said fees respectively, and in each and every such case of remission of fees, the Marriage Registrar shall report the circumstances thereof, and the grounds on which the remission is made, for the information of the Governor General of India in Council.

Appointment of Registrars in all ed Native States, and as to their fees.

XVI. It shall be lawful for the Government of each Presidency or Place to pay the Marriage Registrars of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or of other districts, where numerous dissenting Christians are resident, such salary as they shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of Co's Rs. per month.

Salaries of Registrars.

XVII. Every Marriage Registrar, or other person who shall have the custody for the time being of the Register of Marriages under this Act, shall at all reasonable times allow searches to be made of any Register Book in his Custody, and shall give a Copy, Certified under his hand, of any entry or entries in the same, on the payment of the fees hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say) for every search extending over a period not more than one year, the sum of one rupee, and four annas additional for every additional year, and the sum of one rupee for every Single Certificate, and all such fees shall be accounted for and paid over by the Marriage Registrar to the Government Treasury.

Searches may be made and Certificates given.

XVIII. Every person who shall wilfully destroy or injure, or cause to be destroyed or injured, any such Register Book, or the counterfoil certificates thereof, or any part or certified copy thereof, or shall falsely make or counterfeit, or cause to be falsely made or counterfeited, any part of such Register Book, or of such counterfoil certificates, or of certified copies thereof, or shall wilfully insert, or cause to be inserted, in any Register Book, or counterfoil copy or certified copy thereof, any false entry of any Marriage, or shall wilfully give any false Certificate, or shall certify any writing to be a copy or extract of any Register Book, or counterfoil copy thereof, knowing the same Register Book or counterfoil copy to be false in any part thereof, shall be guilty of felony.

Penalty for destroying or falsifying Register Book, &c.

XIX. Any person charged with the duty of registering any Marriage, who shall discover any error to have been committed in the form or substance of any such entry may, within one calendar month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the parties Married, or in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other Credible Witnesses, who shall respectively attest the same, correct the erroneous entry according to the truth of the case, by entry in the Margin without any alteration of the Original entry, and shall sign the Marginal entry, and add thereunto the day of the month and year when such correction shall be made, and he shall make the like Marginal entry, attested in the like manner, in the Counterfoil Certificate thereof, to be made by him as in the said Act of Parliament mentioned, and in case such Counterfoil Certificate shall have been already transmitted to the Secretary of Government of the Presidency or place within which he resides, he shall make and transmit in like manner a separate Counterfoil Certificate of the original erroneous entry, and of the Marginal correction therein made.

Accidental errors may be corrected.

XX. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to the Registration of Marriages which may be solemnized in India by persons in holy Orders, or under the provisions of the Act of the 58th year of King George the Third, Chapter 84, or to the registration of any Marriage solemnized between any two persons professing the Jewish religion, and nothing herein contained, shall affect the right of any Officiating Minister to receive the fees now usually paid for the performance or registration of any Marriage.

Certain Registers of Marriage may be kept as heretofore.

XXI. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the first day of January, 1852.

SCHEDULE (A.)

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To the Registrar of the District of *Calcutta* in *Bengal*.

I hereby give you Notice, that a Marriage is intended to be had, within three Calendar Months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described.

Name.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence.	District in which the other Party resides when the Parties dwell in different Districts.
James Smith,	*Widower.*	*Carpenter*	*Of Full Age.*	*16 Clive Street,*	*... 23 Days*	.....
Martha Green,	*Spinster*	.....	*Minor*	*20 Hastings' Street.*	*More than a Months*	...

Witness my Hand this Sixth day of May 1852.

(Signed) JAMES SMITH.

(The Italics in this Schedule to be filled up as the case may be, and the Blank division of the Schedule is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another District.)

SCHEDULE (B.)

REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.

I John Cox, Registrar of the District of Calcutta in Bengal, do hereby Certify, that on the 6th day of *May*, Notice was duly entered in the Marriage Notice Book of the said District of the Marriage intended between the parties therein named and described, delivered under the Hand of *James Smith*, one of the parties, (that is to say.)

Name.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling Place.	Length of Residence	District in which the other Party dwells when the Parties dwell in different Districts.
James Smith,	*Widower.*	*Carpenter*	*Of Full Age.*	*16 Clive Street,*	*... 23 Days*	.....
Martha Green,	*Spinster*	.....	*Minor*	*20 Hastings' Street,*	*More than a Month*	...

Date of Notice entered *6th May* 1852. } The Issue of this Certificate has not been forbidden by any Person authorized to forbid
Date of Certificate given *20th May* 1852. } the issue thereof.

Witness my hand this *Twentieth* Day of *May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-two.*

(Signed) JOHN COX, *Registrar.*

This Certificate will be void unless the Marriage be solemnized on or before the *6th* day of *August* 1852.

(The *Italics* in this Schedule to be filled up as the case may be, and the blank division thereof is only to be filled up when one of the parties lives in another district.)

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information. Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 17th day of December next.

F. J. HALLIDAY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

THE PRIMATE'S LETTER.

THE Primate is the subject of a paper crusade. By one omnipotent "we," he is held up as a confessed heretic, by another of the great unknowns and irresponsibles he his declared to hold that the state confers spiritual and clerical authority, by a third he is charged as the head and prime mover of a conspiracy to reduce the Church of England to the level of the wildest sect of modern fanaticism. What has the Primate done? He has written as an individual a private letter to an impostor, which private letter, the fellow has hawked about, and in this letter has expressed, as an individual, opinions respecting the ordination of certain foreign Protestant pasteurs, which displeases a party in the Church, but which many of the ablest and most orthodox fathers of our Church have held before him. Let us recur to the facts. On the 18th of June, a few days after the conference at Willis's Rooms between several Bishops of our Church and the foreign Protestant pasteurs then in London, the Primate received a letter from a pretended convert from Dissent to the Established Church, at that time signing himself W Francis, and dating from Holywell Street Westminster. The letter, after referring to the Bishop of London's prohibition of the foreign pasteurs from preaching in the chapels of the Established Church, went on soundly to abuse our Diocesan for his interference, and to assume that, like Mr. Richards of Puseyite fame, the Bishop refused under any circumstances to recognise their ordination, and regarded them as mere laymen. Having thus prepared the way, this pretending convert from Dissent indulged in fulsome praise of Doctor Cumming and the Church of Scotland, and delusive abuse of the Papists and their Romanising friends in our own communion, at the same time requesting his Grace's views, as a friend, on the moot point. To this letter, the Primate, believing the fellow to be what he, represented himself, returned the following letter which he marked 'Private:'

"Sir,—You are far too severe in your censure of the Bishop of London, though I wish that his Lordship had expressed himself more fully. But in his original letter to Lord Cholmondeley he expressly stated that they could not by law minister in our churches but that every endeavour would be made to provide places where they might celebrate Divine worship according to their own form. I hardly imagine that there are two Bishops on the bench, or one clergyman in fifty throughout our Church, who would deny the validity of the orders of these pastors solely on account of their wanting the imposition of episcopal hands; and I am sure that you have misunderstood the import of the letter which occasioned your addressing me, if you supposed that it implied any such sentiment in the writer's mind. I remain, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,

"J. B. CANTUAR."

This private letter thus obtained, the man who signed himself "Francis" when he played the part of the converted dissenters in a few days, in his right name as the Papist W. R. F. Gawthorn, offered to show to the Rev. Cyril Page, the incumbent of Christ Church, Westminster. Well aware of Mr. Page's High Church views, he sought by these to pervert him to Romanism, by disgusting him with his primate and his diocesan. Mr. Page, whatever his views might be, was not to be trapped. He recognised the fellow at once as a late pervert from our Church, who only a year before had, in the character of a sincere Protestant, and under the then name of Rees, done his best, happily without success, to set the Rector of St. Margaret's at variance with the Bishop of London, by writing to the Bishop a deliberate falsehood as to certain same-day services at his church. Foiled in this place, the scoundrel took good care that the Primate's private letter should be as widely known as grossly misrepresented, whilst to enhance the villainy and double edge the barb, he altered the address from W. Francis to W. R. F. Gawthorn, so that all might believe that the Primate had knowingly taken in such a strain to a Papist pervert. When taxed with his villainy by the Primate, the Jesuit admitted that he had signed a false name, lest Dr. Summer should discover that he was a Romanist, and written lie upon lie lest if the truth were told he should not obtain the information he thus fraudelently sought. Satisfied with the theory of lying which Rome holds, he confessed the letter of his shame and religion his disgrace. However much we may regret the return which the Primate's intended kindness has met, or even differ from him in the view he takes of the orders of the foreign pasteurs, we must acquaint him, if it be not mockery to even presume his guilt for a moment, of every one of the charges so abusively heaped upon his grace. Though with our Church he holds "that it is evident that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons," he, with Hooker, "will not simply, without exception, urge a lineal descent of power from the Apostles by continued succession of Bishops in every effectual ordining." With Jewel, Hooker, and Field, not to go back to mediæval fathers, he holds that there are cases in which Presbyters may ordain.

With the High Church authority, Mr. Palmer, he feels that 'even if Presbyterian ordinations are not valid, it by no means follows that we are bound to condemn them in every case;' and as an individual he refuses to decide whether the case of the foreign Protestant pasteurs is or is not a valid exception. Bearing in mind that our article tells us that 'we ought to judge those to be lawfully called and sent which be chosen and called to their work by men who have public authority given to them in the congregation,' he holds these Protestant pasteurs to be Clergy; and though he may esteem them as of an order inferior to that of Bishops, of authority less and succession not so immediate, but by necessity, not by choice, he will not stigmatise them as mere laymen. He repeats in substance the words of Bishop Andrews: 'He had the heart of a stone who refused to such communions the name of Churches.' And whilst he denies not the necessity where it can be obtained of episcopal ordination, in the fervent spirit of Christian charity, he regards a system necessarily imperfect as an object of sympathy and not of condemnation. —Britannia, Sept. 20.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—OCTOBER 31.

——Mr. A. N. Shaw, Civil Service, Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, has been allowed a year's leave to Europe, on private affairs, from the 3rd December next. Mr. Shaw will be succeeded in the Commissionership of the Northern Division by Mr. E. G. Fawcett, and Mr. Courtney has been nominated to that of the Southern Division.

——Captain J. R. F. Willoughby, Assistant Quarter Master General Poona Division, and his establishment, are now occupied in surveying Paunchgunny, with a view to drawing up a report as to its adaption for a sanitarium for European soldiers. The report of this officer will be decisive as to whether that place or Poorundhur is to be selected for this purpose by Government.

——The "Bombay Times" asks the following very pertinent question which we should like to see answered:—"Can any of our readers give us any authentic account of the number of Europeans and Christians of the Established Church resident at Rutnagherry,—to which place the Rev. Mr. Cotes is, we perceive, directed to proceed six times in the year? We can make a pretty near guess regarding Sukkur and Shikarpore, which have been ordered to be visited *twice* in a twelvemonth: are Europeans more numerous at Rutnagherry than in Upper Scinde?"

——The same journal intimates that the Mazagon Road near the Police Office has been declared closed to the Public till the Railway Bridge about to be constructed over it is finished. The railway is to have a level crossing over the Parell Road at Byculla;—so that the "battle of the bridges may be considered a drawn one,—each party having fared equally in the contest,—the advocates of bridges over both roads having abandoned one, which the anti-bridgeites claim as so much of a concession to their views. While the Mazagon road is thus barricaded, we are very obligingly told that "access past such temporary obstruction may be had by Walpackhady and Bhundurwada Lanes."

——The Reverend C. Wodehouse, recently appointed an Assistant Chaplain on this Establishment, has succeeded the Reverend Mr. Dickinson who has been compelled by ill health to return to Europe on sick leave, as Chaplain at Hydrabad and Kotree, and is to visit Sukker and Shikarpore twice during the year. We see it stated that those who suffer at these stations from the absence of a Pastor are raising a fund to supply themselves with one.

—— A fire broke out in the Green Market close to the principal mosque early yesterday morning but was fortunately got under before much mischief had been done. The fire was first discovered in a small shop kept by a dealer in jewellery, and quickly spread to the buildings on each side in the occupation of two sellers of spices and confectionary. By the timely assistance rendered by the Fire Engine Department, the Police, and a party of Military who were early on the spot, the fire was quickly put out before it spread to the adjacent buildings. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at about 7,400 Rupees.

—— The Ex-Governor General of Netherlands India arrived at Calcutta on the 19th instant on Board the Dutch Steam Frigate "Ardjoenta," Captain Voet. The Barrackpore Government House and that in Fort William were placed at His Excellency's disposal, but he preferred residing at Spence's Hotel, where a suite of rooms had been previously engaged for his reception, and that of his suite. He was accompanied by his son, his Aide-de-camp, and his physician. On his landing he was received under a salute of seventeen guns, and a guard of honor consisting of the flank companies of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, with the Regimental Colours and the Band, attended. His Excellency is the guest of Government during his stay at Calcutta.

—— The "Madras Athenæum" states that General Fraser has inquired into the facts connected with the disorganization of the 5th Nizam's Cavalry and o trust, that he will sift matters to the bottom. Whilst these proceedings are going on, it will be most likely occur that the Commanding Officer of the 5th Cavalry will temporarily relieved from his duties. An impartial inquiry is out of the question, whilst so many witnesses remain under the direct control of that officer—but no doubt the Resident has provided against such contingency.

SATURDAY,—NOVEMBER 1.

—— We observe that the Court of Directors have sanctioned the abolition of the Knapsack with its appendages, in the Native Army; in its place men are each to be provided with a pack about a third larger than the present

in which to stow their kits. These are to be carried on camels or along with the baggage hereafter—not as heretofore on the soldier's back.

—— The following officers of the Madras Army have been granted leave to Europe:—Colonel W. Watkins, 48th N. I.; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Cameron, C. B., K. C. T. & S., 40th N. I., D. A. Q. M. G. Northern Division; Brevet Major F. Eades, 39th N. I.; Lieut. W. C. Phillips, 44th N. I.; Lieutenant E. A. Saunders, 7th N. I.; and Ensign C. E. W. C. Macdonald, 27th N. I.

—— The "Bombay Times" says that a very beautiful helmet, of white metal, after the pattern of that of the Life Guards, is about to be substituted in our Cavalry regiments in place of the present horror of a chaco. It is surmounted by a plume of red horse-hair, covered on ordinary occasions by as thick wadding of cotton, so as to be at once light, graceful, cool and strong: on state occasions, when the cover is off, and the helmet with is devices exhibited, it will form one of the handsomest head-defenders that can be magined.

—— The same journal mentions that a tiger or cheeta—which, it is not exactly known—killed a girl about thirteen or fourteen years of age near Khandalla a few days ago. She went down the ravine near the old toll-house for wood: there were three or four girls together, or nearly of the same age. The brute appears to have sprung at her face in the first instances and then to have throttled her. The poor girl left the village about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and was brought back about 11; she expired just as she was brought in. She is the daughter of a soucar of the village of Khandalla.

—— We regret to see mention made of the death, at Kussowlie, of Lieutenant Colonel J. Bradshaw, C. B., commanding the 60th Royal Rifles. The deceased's commissions bore date as follows:—ensign, 12th May 1825; Lieutenant, 12th Dec. '26; captain 24 Dec. '31; major 9th Dec. '36; and lieutenant-colonel, 27th August. '41. He commanded a Brigade of the Bombay Column throughout the siege of Mooltan, was present at the battle of Goojrat; cursued the flying Seikhs, and witnessed their surrender; and after entering Peshawur with General Gilbert, was sent in pursuit of the Affghan force as far as the mouth of the Khyber. Colonel Bradshaw also commanded the force sent into the hills from Peshawur in 1849 to punish the refractory tribes. For his services he was created a Companion of the Bath, and received a medal and clasps. He was an active and intelligent officer, and generally beloved by those under him.

—— Some ugly rumours are afloat with respect to the Bombay Secretariate, some of the clerks in which have, it is said, been tempted to betray the confidence reposed in them—for a consideration. Some severe strictures have been made by the local papers upon this Establishment, which has long enjoyed an unenviable notoriety, in consequence of a remark recently made by Sir William Yardly, who is represented to have said that *the entire Secretariate seemed determined to pass through the Insolvent Court!*—A delicate inquiry is, we understand, now going on in the Secret Department, in respect to certain papers having been intercepted on their way to Baroda, which turn out to be translations of the minutes of the Governor and Council in that Department, the copies of which had been surreptitiously obtained for payment. The general impression seems to be, that copies of any papers in the Secretariate may be had in the bazar at a scale of prices varying with the value, at to the party interested, of the documents required.

Monday,—November 3.

——A force of two thousand five hundred men—under the personal command of Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., is to be dispatched from Peshawur immediately against the "Momuns," a powerful hill tribe, in consequence of disturbances of a more than usually serious nature.

——The Governor General goes to Pinjore from Simla by the Hindoostan and Thibet road, taking along with him guns, camels, mules &c., laden, for the purpose of trying and opening the road. His Lordship's camp left Umballah for Pinjore on the 19th ultimo, with a wing of the 3rd Regiment Irregular Cavalry and two Horse Artillery guns. His Lordship held a Durbar on the 24th at Government House Simla, at which all the neighbouring Rajahs, Ranas, and other distinguished native visitors, met with a most cordial reception. No date yet seems to be fixed for his Lordship's departure from Simla. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India had just returned to Simla from a trip to a place called Naskundah, on the borders of Thibet.

——Intelligence of the most pacific nature continues to be received from the Bunnoo territory. Wherever the British force appeared it was received with every demonstration of friendliness by the villagers. After completing the "physical force demonstration" required of it, the Troops will return to Kohat either by the same route they had taken, or by the country bordering on the Salt range. The annexed territory is in a high state of cultivation. The political object to be gained by its annexation seems to be to obtain a strong position in the rear of the Wuzzeree, enabling us to intercept the marauders who might otherwise attempt to escape into the Cabul territory after plundering Bunnoo and the places adjacent to the Salt range.

——A correspondent of the "Calcutta Englishman" writing from Berar on the 10th ultimo, mentions that on the 4th instant, a fight took place between the forces of a Zemindar named Naga Ram and those of another Chief, whose name is not mentioned, in which affair about fifty men were killed, and as many wounded. Naga Ram's men were beaten. The opposite party, consisted of about six hundred Rohillas, and about four hundred Goands (a tribe residing chiefly in the Telangana district.)—Naga Rama's troops amounted to about nine hundred, including one hundred and fifty Seikhs, the rest being chiefly people of the neighbouring country. The Seikhs and five hundred others of Naga Ram's party were posted outside the fort, which the "Englishman's" correspondent says is "strongly situated at the village of Parwao."—They were so posted to watch the Rohillas, on whose appearance however they fled. The Rohillas advanced to the gate of the Fort, burnt it, and entered, killing some of the defenders, and getting possession of Naga Ram's head man. It is said the Rohillas were promised by their employer a present of eight thousand Rupees if they could take the fort. Naga Ram is said to have escaped, having crossed the Wordah river, and taken refuge in the Nagpore Raja's territory.

——The mortality returns for October show that the number of deaths amongst the population of Bombay during the past month was 854, of which 19 are set down as having occurred from epidemics, 12 from violence, and 823 from natural causes. Of the European community, ten died during the month, four of these having been cut off by accidental causes, viz., the Capt. and two boys of the Ship *Baron of Renfrew*, drowned in the harbour, and the Constable, who fell from his window. Of the Anglo Indians and Portuguese, only one died: Native Christians and Jews, 41, four from cholera: Mahomedans, 183, five from cholera: Parsees, 45, one from cholera: Hindoos, 570, nine from cholera, and a like number from accidents and violence: unknown castes, four. During September there died in all 774, so that the mortality during October exceeds that in September by eighty deaths.

——The P. and O. Company's new Steamer "Ganges" arrived here on Saturday from England via the Cape of Good Hope, bringing news from that Colony to the 4th ultimo. The "Ganges" left Southampton on the 19th August, St. Vincent the 3rd Sept. and the Cape on the 7th October. The news from the Cape received by this opportunity is of importance. Some severe skirmishing had occurred on the 10th September betwixt the troops under the command of Colonel Eyre, 73rd foot, and the Hottentot rebels, at Committee's Hill, near the Goga. In three actions which occurred on the 9th, 10th, and 15th September, betwixt the divisions of Colonel Mackinnon and Colonel Eyre, and the enemy, we had *killed*,—Captain Oldham, 2nd Queen's, Quartermaster Ebden of the Levies and guides, 4 sergeants and 19 men of the Queen's, one of the 6th, and three others—in all 29; *wounded*—Lt. Walters, 73rd, Ensign Thursby, Cape mounted rifles,—Captain Tekusch, of Armstrong's horse; Captain Davies of the levies, all severely, 2 sergeants and 35 privates, of whom 23 belonged to the Queen's;—*missing*—8 of the Queen's, which corps appears to have borne the brunt of the business. Colonel Mackinnon had in all under his command 1,250 men. We shall publish the despatches tomorrow. Preparations were being made by General Somerset for a combined attack on the enemy in the Kaga mountains. Colonel Eyre with 400 infantry and 70 horse had been sent into the Albany district to form a camp at Driver's Hill, fifteen miles east of Graham's Town. The papers are filled with accounts of these skirmishes,—and as far as we can gather from them the Caffir War is as far off as ever from being terminated, and the enemy are said to be gaining heart.—Reinforcements of 26 officers and 651 men of the 2d battalion 60th rifles, with 90 artillerymen, had arrived in Simon's Bay, and were being sent on to the seat of war.—Altogether the accounts from this quarter are of a very gloomy nature, and the state of the colony seems daily becoming more and more deplorable.

—— The "Friend of India" says that no fewer them twenty-seven applications for the benefit of the Act, were heard in the Calcutta Insolvent Court, on he 18th ultimo. Among others, Mr J. A. Currie, the Marine Registrar, received his discharge, his debts amounting to Rs. 3,15,917—of which Rs. 24,825 were on account of the late firm of J. A. Currie and Co.—and his assets, in good bills, to six lakhs of Rupees. Another Insolvent, Mr. John Brightman Vandenberg applied to be released from liabilities to the extent of 10,000 Rs. which he had contracted while enjoying an income of Rs. 100 a month. This was his third insolvency since 1840, and on the last occasion, though in possession of the same limited salary, he had obtained relief from a debt of Rs. 18,000. He appears to have contracted these debts under the impression that a fortune left by his wife's mother belonged to him, but this excuse was not held valid by the Commissioner, and the petition was refused. The "Friend" thinks, and very properly too, that none of those who have trusted one who has been twice through the Insolvent Court, are deserving of the smallest compassion.

Tuesday,—November 4.

—— The Calcutta papers of the 25th ult. furnish details of the results of a cyclone experienced there and off Diamond harbour on the 22d and 23d ult.—The *Powerful* steam-tug, Captain Smith, was driven ashore and wrecked near Silver-Tree Pagoda, his wife and two children being drowned. The light vessel *Hope* was bilged on Saugor beach. The *Mary Ann* and two or three other vessels were also ashore: the *Lahore*, from the Mauritius, with returned emigrants, had been tugged off by a steamer. The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Precursor* went ashore at Cowcolly on her way down the river on the 22nd: she was on her way to Aden and Suez with a large number of passengers.

Captain Gribble and the Pilot behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity; the latter purposely kept the vessel aground in soft mud by backing her engines at full speed when he saw the hurricane setting in, as had she floated then nothing could have saved her from being destroyed. She was thus enabled to ride out the storm with trifling damage. On the 24th she was floated off and taken into the Auckland Channel, where she would remain till assistance reached her from Calcutta. Several native craft had foundered and gone ashore near Saugor,—and fears were entertained for the safety of several vessels thought to be somewhere close at hand when the hurricane occurred.

—— We annex the following extract from a communication addressed to the "Times" by the "oldest inhabitant" of Bombay on the subject of the Elephanta which our contemporary seems to think is yet due. The "Times" states that his correspondent is the veritable oldest European inhabitant, who has spent considerably more than half a century on the Island:—"I am afraid you have been dreaming lately about the Elephanta, and the article in to-day's Times' will certainly much amuse your readers. I believe I am one of the oldest inhabitants of Bombay, and I positively assert that in fine monsoons—like the last, when there has been a regular and abundant supply of rain, from June to September,—the Elephanta is always over by the end of the latter month: In such cases it is looked for from the 15th to the 30th of September, during which period there are many demonstrations—storms of dust, and thunder and lightning, before the last and final burst, or real and genuine Elephanta, which we had on the 25th, or rather on the morning of the 26th September, when the extraordinary rushing sound was heard at night. When the monsoon has been good, there is no rain from September till the end of December, or early in January, called 'Mangoe showers,' because they do an immensity of mischief, and bring down the blossoms! We may now expect these showers about Christmas."

—— The Bengal official Gazette of the 25th ultimo supplies the following items:—Dr. H. A. Elden has succeeded Dr. Macaulay as civil surgeon at Ajmeer. Captain J. Anderson, engineers, has been granted six months sick leave to Calcutta; Lieutenant P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th N. L. I., private leave to Europe, embarking from Bombay.—The old Standards, with the honorary distinctions formerly borne by the corps,—together with the extra Jemadar and horse allowed to carry the honorary standard,—have been restored to the 2d Bengal Cavalry by the Government at the suggestion of the Court of Directors. The old 2nd Cavalry was disgraced and disbanded for their flight at Purwan-Durrah in 1840. The present 2nd was formerly the 11th,—the European officers alone we believe having belonged to the old regiment.

—— The "Lahore Chronicle" gives the following account of the progress of Young Dhuleep Singh under the tuition of Dr. Login:—Young Dhuleep Sing is shortly going to pay a visit to Agra to see the sights. We hear very interesting accounts from Futehghur of his deportment; we understand that he voluntarily attends daily family prayers at Dr. Login's house, and that he has, or had a young son of the late lamented Major Scott, the Pension Paymaster at Lucknow, attached to his suite as a playfellow. In fact, he is progressing so well under the tuition of his guardian, Dr. Login, that we trust he will be able to appreciate what he sees when he visits England."

—— The "Agra Messenger" furnishes us with the subjoined paragraph regarding the state of affairs at Gwalior, from which it appears that Scindeah's Dominions are pretty well ripe for annexation to our own, and Runjeet Singh's "prophecy" may yet turn out to be no joke after all.—"We understand that things are not quite so quiet as they ought to be in Scindeah's Dominions. A short time back two influential Sirdars of the Court were thrown into prison, and another escaped a similar fate by a timely flight, it is said to the protection of the Baeza Baies. We fear that the evil of the half measures adopted by Lord Ellenborough, in the settlement of the Gwalior territory, is beginning to tell; annexation, our readers may depend upon it, is the sovereign remedy for all distracted independent powers. We trust to see the day when the map of India will show nothing but red lines,—when, according to that shrewd politician, Runjeet Sing's prophecy '*sub lal ho jaega.*"

WEDNESDAY,—NOVEMBER 5.

—— The North East monsoon has at last set in at Madras. The event came off on the 25th ultimo,—at least so says the "Spectator," the only weather-wise paper in those parts.

—— Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Cabool is dead! This announcement has been often made before, but as often discovered to have been made prematurely. The annexed letter from Peshawur dated the 21st ultimo published in the "Mofussilite" of the 28th ultimo seems however to place the matter beyond a doubt this time that the old Chief is at last actually defunct: "Intelligence has just reached us of the death of the Ameer Dost Mahomed, Ruler of Cabul, and a fearful scene of anarchy, civil broils, and all the horrors concomitant, have already commenced in that unhappy country. The Mahajuns with other peaceable inhabitants are already flying from the land, some into the districts under our rule, otherwise wherever a state of greater tranquility and general safety reign. The annals of Cabul from this time forward will tell a sorrowful tale of atrocities and crimes, and bloodshed most inhuman. It is difficult to conjecture yet what the sequel will be. It is possible that, when satiated with human gore,—when the different scions of royalty have all been swept away and but one remains—a master hand,—matters may settle down into something like order; and on the other hand it is equally possible that British intervention may be necessary to stop with a puissant arm their lawless deeds of blood, or perhaps some act of diplomacy may render such interference expedient."

—— The Command of the Mysore Division of the Madras Army has been conferred on Major General W. H. Sewell, c. b. lately Commanding the Centre Division, from the date of General Aitchison's departure. The provinces of Malabar and Canara are in future to be permanently included in the Mysore Division, the General Command to be held by the senior officer of the division in accordance with the rules applicable to all other divisions of the Army. This arrangement has been made by the Governor in Council of Madras with reference to G. G. O. 6th March 1809

—— We learn from the Madras Government Gazette of the 28th ult., that Brevet-Major F. Eades, 39th N. I, has retired on a Lieutenant-Colonel's pension:—that Major J. V. Hughes, 39th N. I., and Lieutenant T. C. Bird 36th N. I., have been granted medical furloughs to England; and Lieutenant R. J. Blunt, 25th N. I., leave to Calcutta perparatory to applying for furlough:—and that Lieutenant E. G. Campbell, 51st N. I., has been allowed medical leave to sea from Singapore till the end of April next.

—— We regret to observe that severe sickness is again becoming prevalent amongst the European troops at Peshawur,—seventy men having been invalided in September.—This is owing to the great and sudden variations in the temperature. Two officers at that station had recently had a narrow escape from being carried off by the Eusofzeses while out on a shooting excursion. All communication between Peshawur and Suwat is for the present broken off, as the traders from either district on passing within the boundaries of the other, are in great danger of being seized and imprisoned, or otherwise ill treated.

THURSDAY,—NOVEMBER 6.

—— The Right Honorable the Governor, attended by Mr. Secretary Goldsmid and Captain Henry, arrived at the Presidency in the "Medusa" Steamer from Nagotna yesterday evening. His Lordship landed at the Apollo Bunder shortly before six P. M., under salutes from the 'Hastings,' Commodore's Flag-Ship, and the Battery. Viscountess Falkland will, we hear shortly follow His Lordship to the Presidency. It was expected that the Commander-in-Chief would have accompanied the Governor, but His Excellency has not yet arrived.

—— The Madras 'Government Gazette,' publishes a table shewing the sickness, mortality, and invaliding in Her Majesty's and the H. Co.'s Armies on the Madras establishment, from 1st Jan. 1850 to 31st March 1851. From this we gather that during the fifteen months there died of H. M.'s army 140, of which 16 were from cholera, and 233 invalided,—out of a total strength of 4,900 or thereabouts. This gives a per centage in the former of 3 nearly, and in the latter of close on 5. Of the European troops of the Company's army, numbering 6,900, there died 133—2 per cent.,—and invalided 129—2·6 per cent. Of the Native army, 55,500 strong, 907 died—1·6 per cent,—and invalided 1211—2·2 per cent. nearly; the deaths from cholera being 257—little short of one-fifth of the whole.

—— The Moharrum festival concluded on Tuesday last, and although it has not passed off altogether without violence, that violence has been confined to a few petty assaults, from which no very serious injury to any one has arisen. The arrangements made to meet any collision with the mob seem to have been most excellent. The detachment of the 78th Highlanders return this evening to their quarters at Colaba from the Town Barracks, all occasion for their further stay within the Fort, having now, it is believed, gone by. The Native Troops are to continue to furnish a guard of a company with two Subalterns, to be picquetted in the Native town till further orders. Although there is no outward evidence of any intended outbreak at present, it is only a common act of prudence to be prepared for any possible contingency that may happen. We hear there is to be a large assemblage of Parsees at the principal Agiarees or Fire temples this afternoon, and the Police are on the alert to prevent a collision betwixt them and the Mahomedans, who are still brooding over their supposed wrongs in respect to the matter of the recent publication by the Editor of a Goozerattee paper of a life of the Arabian prophet. The Parsees too are naturally very sore at being kept in continual dread by their fellow citizens of another creed, and a good deal of angry feeling still subsists between them which it will require some time to allay. The "Times" of to-day has the following apt remarks on the subject of the excitement still prevailing in these two divisions of the community;—"We beg to assure our Parsee friends who seem to think that we hardly make enough of the injuries and insults to which they have of late been exposed, that we think the less said about mischief for which no redress can be obtained so much the better. There is no reasoning with a mob, and no means of punishing a multitude: the best thing wise men can do is to keep out of the way and avoid giving offence. The risk of encountering riots is one of the penalties attaching to a residence in the midst of crowded cities—the risk is one to which all cities are liable, and all good citizens make it a rule to postpone their own individual grievances, for which there can be no redress, to the welfare and tranquility of the country. Seventy thousand soldiers could not save Paris from riot, and the whole British army would be insufficient to deter our Mahomedan population from

mult if determined on it. It is for men of sense and station to t with good feeling, good temper and forbearance, towards the gry multitude,—treating them as persons to be coaxed and othed, not to be reasoned with—in fact, treating them exactly we should treat so many enraged wild beasts we did not wish to destroyed outright,—and talk as little as possible about insults d injuries, or anything else calculated to excite or to continue ger and ill-feeling. Yards' length of paragraphs might be spun by y needy or long-winded penny-a-liner as to the incidents which ve occurred: would any one be better for it?—and would t the tendency of such things be to encrease the alarm d intensify the exasperation every good citizen is anxious to get i of? Who would drive such a trade for the sake of a little esent profit or possible popularity,—when the injury of the com-nwealth was the result? A mob in London, in Edinburgh, nchester, or Liverpool, is just as tremendous and terrible a ng as in Bombay,—yet to shoot the rioters is the very last thing eamt of, so long as it can be avoided. Here happily even such a mpery uproar as that which has just been experienced is almost known to us, and we are terrified at its appearance accordidgly."

——We notice with regret the death at Poona on the 1st tant of the Honorable W. H. Lysaght, second son of rd Lisle, late an Ensign in Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. e deceased gentleman was about to return to England, but s suddenly cut off by an attack of the liver complaint.

——The Honorable Company's Steamer "Adjaha," Command-W. C. Barker, with the London Mail of the 8th October, ne to her anchorage this morning at about half past one o'clock. The "Ajdaha" left Suez on the 21st ultimo, arrived at Aden the morning of the 28th, and left for Bombay at eight o'clock on evening of the same day. We are indebted for the following ads of intelligence to the "Atlas for India" of the 8th October: In the intelligence of the past fortnight there is not, in respect interest and and importance, much advance upon its predeces-rs.—A few public meetings have been held; a few speeches ve been made; and rumour has been busy with the details of New Reform Bill, which is now in the ministerial womb.—t politics are still a drug in the market. Whatever is discussed is cussed languidly. If there be anything like enthusiasm any-ere, it surrounds the question of Kossuth's appearance in Eng-d—an excitement which last week seemed to have slipped rough our finger (for it was announced that Kossuth would not d on our shores), but which we are now promised certainly a day or two. But even here some suspicion has been cast upon genuineness of this enthusiasm. It is said by some to be le more than a movement of the hotel-keepers of Southampton. ssuth, released from his Turkish prison, arrived on the 26th imo at Marseilles. The authorities, though with some hesitation, rmitted him to land, but refused to allow him to pass through ance without permission from the Government. The Govern-nt, when applied to, returned an unqualified refusal. It seems ficult to believe that either restoration could have done more n refuse a bare passage through the French territory, to a n unstained by crime—who carries with him the sympathies Europe—who, the leader of a great cause, whether justifiable unjustifiable, neither abused his position or forfeited his high aracter, and who now presents all the dignity and claim of mis tune. The Ottoman Empire, weak, and amid the threats of terrible neighbours, gave Kossuth a shelter.—France refuses allow him a passage; the Hungarian leader is compelled, in sequence, to sail by Gibraltar. He leaves his family in Eng-d, while the same American vessel which rescued him in rkey carries him to the United States, with a tale attached to voyage which our Transatlantic cousins may interpret to the nour and glory of Fance, or otherwise, as they think proper. The candidature of the Prince de Joinville for the President-p of France gains strength by the simple process of being talked ut.—The latest advices from New York state that the opening the line of railway between Boston and Canada has been ebrated with great rejoicings. Lord Elgin and the President the United States took part in the ceremony. The commer-l accounts are however, unfavourable. Failures which occur at ervals create anxiety, although the general business of the ntry is unquestionably sound. To the decline in produce on one hand, and the increasing comfort of the people, the anomaly ttributed.—Sir John Ross arrived in town on Saturday week, m Stranraer, having arrived at that port the preceding day. We erstand that the information he brings tends to confirm the report eived from the Esquimaux last Autumn, to the effect that Sir n Franklin's ships had been lost somewhere at the top of Baffin's y in the autumn of 1846, and that a portion of the crew had been rdered by a party of natives resident in those parts. Sir John ss is entirely of opinion that Sir John Franklin never went up ellington Channel, but was returning home and met with the aster. The Esquimaux interpreter was sworn before a magis-te, when he reiterated his former statement. The Esquimaux ument, written by him, has been brought home by Sir John s to be translated. Sir John Ross would not now have re-wed his search at the top of Baffin's Bay, had he had provision another winter. There is now no longer any doubt on the ject, of a brevet. It will probably be of the same date as the one 1846, viz., the 9th November, the anniversary of the birth of the nce of Wales. Although it is known that the brevet is ided upon, the extent to which it will proceed is still uncertain.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1851.

Major Ramsay, Commandant of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Sea Coast, on Medical certificate, from the 17th September last, Lieutenant Buckle acting for him until further orders.

Bambay Castle, 4th November 1851.

Under the leave of absence granted to Captain R. Wallace, on the 27th September last, that Officer, on the 6th ultimo, delivered over charge of the Office of Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, to his Assistant, Captain D'Oyly T. Compton.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. F. Lester, Deputy Collector of Sukkur, in Scinde, under date the 13th ultimo, has been further extended till the 30th proxime, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1851.

Mr. G. B. S. Karr, Acting Sub-Collector of Nassick, has been permitted to proceed on duty into his Districts, from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1851.

Mr. George Coles, Collecttor of Rutnagherry, resumed charge of his duties on the 25th ultimo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1851.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, Sub-Treasurer, General Paymaster, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank, resumed charge of his duties on the 26th instant, and he has been allowed a further extension, for one day, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 19th July 1851.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1851.

Under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1831, the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have sanctioned the closing of the Civil Courts of the Dharwar Zilla for the period of six weeks from the 15th instant, with the exception of the Courts at Hoobly and Sawndutty.

Mr. W. E. Frere, Judge and Session Judge of Surat, received charge of the Adawlut at that Station on the 25th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1851.

First Hospital Assistant Lingoo Isthery, of the Jail Hospital, Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for three months, to proceed to Admednuggur, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1851.

No. 561 of 1851.—With reference to Government General Order, No. 402, of the 8th July last, Captain J. E. Taylor, of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed to reside and receive his pay in the Deccan, instead of at the Neilgherries.

No. 562 of 1851.—Lieut. C. Nasmyth, of the Artilley, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer at Deesa, until further orders.

No. 563 of 1851.—The following Order is Confirmed:—

An order by Major Macdougall, dated Barod, the 25th September 1851, appointing Lieutenant S ewart to act as Adjutant to the 13th Regiment N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Scott, on leave to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1851.

No. 564 of 1851.—Sergeant J. Johnson, of the Regiment of Artillery is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Hon'ble Company's Service, agreeably to article 29 Section XXI of Jameson's Code.

No. 565 of 1851.—The following Native promotion is made:—

Regiment of Artillery. Golundauze.

Havildar Hoolas Sing to be Jemedar, vice Jahon Sing, deceased; date of rank 15th July 1851.

No. 566 of 1851.—The Hon'ble Court have granted the undermentioned Officers extension of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Captain Samuel Landon, Lieut. F. G. Newnham, Surgeon James Ryan, and Assistant Surgeon J. Smith M. D.,—six months.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Gidley, and Assistant Surgeon P. Cruickshank M. D.,—four months.

Ensign John Gordon,—two months.

No. 567 of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon H. Cotes is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical Certificate.

No. 568 of 185 .—Lieut. C. C. G. Cowper, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on Medical Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1851.

No. 569 of 1851.—With reference to Act 332 at 335, Section XV. pages 214 and 265 of Jameson's Code, and adverting also to General Order No. 209, of 1851, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rates be paid until further orders, for Porter supplied by the Commissariat to the European Troops since the 1st of May last.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1851.

No. 570 of of 1851.—Luxaman sing, Killadar of Chakun, is allowed a further extension of one year's leave of absence to remain at Cawnpore.

Porter in Wood.

Rupees 76: 8 Seventy-six and eight annas per Butt, four and a half Rupees being refunded for each empty Butt returned into stores.

Rupees 38: 4 Thirty-eight and four annas per Hogshead, two and one quarter Rupees being refunded for each empty Hogshead returned into stores

Porter in Bottles.

Rupees three per dozen quart bottles, or four annas per bottle, twelve annas being refunded for every dozen of empty bottles returned into stores.

Rupees two and one anna per dozen pint bottles, or two annas and nine pels per bottle, nine annas being refunded for every dozen of empty bottles returned into stores.

The above rates are also applicable to Porter issued to Staff Non-Commissioned Officers attached to public departments.

Bottled Porter will be issued until further orders by the Commissariat Department to European Troops on all occasions during their march under the rates laid down in articles 18 at 21, Section LII. fifty-two, page 926 of Jameson's Code, but charged to the canteens or troops at a rate of 40 per cent in advance of the revised rates of Porter in bottles, specified in the present order.

The difference to be recovered for Porter issued to Regiments between the 1st of May last, and the date of receipt of this order, is to be charged against the canteen funds of corps.

Bombay Castle, 31 November 1851.

No. 571 of 1851.—The leave to the Deccan, granted to Colonel Georeg

Moore, Military Auditor General, in Government General Order No. 515, dated the 30th September last, is extended to the 20th instant.

No. 572 of 1851.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Lieutenant A. W. Graham, of the 4th Regt. N. I. (or Rifle Corps) by G. G. O. of the 1st April 1851, No. 189, is cancelled from the 18th ultimo, the date of that Officer's arrival at the Presidency.

No. 573 of 1851.—An order by Lieut. Colonel Pare, dated Bhooj, the 16th September 1851, appointing Lieut. Lester to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I., during the absence of Lieutenant Harding appointed Officiating Assistant Political Agent in Cutch, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 574 of 1851.—The following promotion is made :—

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon W. P. Glanders to be Surgeon, vice Davies deceased. Date of Rank, 7th Oct., 1851.

No. 575 of 1851.—The Services of Captain Hart, of the Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the performance of a duty in respect to which he will be furnished with instructions through the Office of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

By Order of the Right Honible the Governor in Council.
J. G. LEMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 27th Oct. 1851.

1. 2nd Grade Apprentice P. S. de Souza, attached to the 2nd Battalion Artillery, is discharged from the service, at his own request.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

13th Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. N. P. Younghusband, from 13th October to 31st October, to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1851.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers has obtained leave of absence :—

Ordnance Department.—Conde T. Blood well, from 17th October to 31st October, in extension, to remain at Poona on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 29th Oct. 1851.

1. Color Sergeant Patrick Farren, of the 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) is transferred to the Town Major's non effective List, and appointed Serjeant Major to the 27th Regt. N. I.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the service, of Bombardier William Brewer, and Gunner James Campbell, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, on pensions of one Shilling per diem each, with permission to receive their Stipends, the former in India and the latter in Europe.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Sappers and Miners.—2d Lieutenant E. Southey, from 12th Nov. 1851 to 13th January 1852. To proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Ensign John Barnes, from 21st October to 30th November 1851. To proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

2nd ditto.—Lieutenant G. Skipton, from 10th October to 30th November 1851. To proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

Camel Baggage Corps.—Assistant Surgeon C. R. O. Bloxham, from 20th October to 30th November 1851. To proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

Native Veteran Battalion.—Lieutenant W. Turnbull, from 1st November to 31st January 1852, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 30th Oct. 1851.

1. With reference to G. G. O No. 560, dated the 27th instant, Captain A. R. Monson, of the 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps) is directed to join his Regiment at Belgaum.

2. The undermentioned Officers has obtained leave of absence—

Horse Artillery.—Lieut. F. Courthope, from 3rd Sept. to 2nd Oct., to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoos anee language. N. B. This cancels the leave granted to this Officer in G. O. C., No. 3, of the 27th ultimo.

1. The undermentioned officers, having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further extension of leave at the Presidency, for the benefit of their health, have their leave respectively prolonged to the 30th instant.

Captain H. Reid, 5th Regt. N. I.
Major R. Blood, 16th Regt. N. I.
Captain H. Leslie, 23 d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. F. Hogg 1st European Regt. Fusiliers.
Lieut. S. Y. Bowden, 28th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Rainbeth, 10th do.
Ensign C. T. Heathcote, 12th do.
Ensign H. F. Bolton, 19th do.
Ensign G. A. P. Younghusband, 13th do.
Ensign W. E. Williams, 13th do.
Ensign W. Hicks, 24th do.
Assistant Surgeon G. M. Guthrie, M. D., 13th Regt. N. I.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following Lists of Cadets and Assistant Surgeon be published for general information.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

No. 5 of 1851.

List of Rank of a Cadet for the Bombay Infantry.

George Innes, Earl of Hardwick, 21st August.

East India House, 17th Sept. 1851. } (Sd.) PHILLIP MELVILL, Secy., Mily. Dept.

True Copy.

East India House, London, 24th September 1851. } (Sd.) J. D. DICKINSON.

No. 3 of 1851.

List of rank of an Assistant Surgeon for Bombay.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Francis George Joynt, Ganges, 19th August 1851.

East India House 17th Sep. 1851. } (Sd.) PHILLIP MELVILL Secy. Mily. Dept.

True Copy.

East India House, London, 24th September 1851. } (Sd.) J. D. DICKINSON.

3. Compensation money in lieu of clothing for the present year, is authorized to be issued to the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry.

4. Quartermastly compensation money in lieu of Sashes is authorized to be issued to the following ranks of the 3rd Regiment N. I., viz.

1 Drum Major.
1 Fife Major.
59 Havildars.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 31st Oct. 1851.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at Panchgunnee, on Monday next, the 3rd proximo, at such place and hour as the President may appoint under instructions from the Quarter Master General of the Army.

President.

Lieutenant Col. H. G. Robert, 24th Regiment N. I.

Members.

A. Thom, Esq., Acting Deputy Inspector General of H. M. Hospitals,
Captain J. B. Wingfield, Horse Artillery,
Captain J. R. F. Willoughby, Assistant Quarter Master General, with the permission of Govt.
Captain P. L. Hart, Engineers.

The Committee to be dissolved, on sending in their Report to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

2. The following order is confirmed :—

A district order by Brigadier N. Wilson, C. B., dated Shikarpoor the 17th October 1851, directing Surgeon Elliott, to afford medical aid to the 1st Bombay Battalion, from that date, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon Ward, or until further orders.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

1 th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Dane, from 1st Nov. to 15th Nov., in extension to enable him to rejoin.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. Mallaby, from 1st Oct. to 31st Oct., in extension, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

5. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

19th Regt. N. I.—Capt. G. Clarkson, from 1st Nov. to 30th Nov., in extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 1st November, 1851.

1. The undermentioned officers have been reported by Station Committee to have acquired that Colloquial proficiency in the vernacular language of the men which is contemplated by G. O. C. of the 27th June 1844 :—

Ensign A. G. Stanley, attached to 13th Regiment N. I. 2d October 1851.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Watson, A. M., Medical Establishment, 15th October 1851.

2. Store and Park Serjeant W. Lubback, of the Ordnance Department having been reduced to Gunner, by sentence of a District Court Martial assembled at Belgaum, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery, and directed to join the 3d Company 1st Battalion stationed there.

3. W. McGovern is promoted to 2d Grade apprentice in the European branch of the Subordinate Medical Service, and attached to the 2d Regiment European Light Infantry to fill a vacancy.

4. The following order is confirmed :—

An order by Brigadier W. J. Brown, C. B. dated Baroda the 8th October 1851, directing Asst. Surgeon Davey, 17th Regiment N. I. to afford medical aid to the staff and details, 13th Regiment N. I., at that station, from the 25th ultimo, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Ogilvie on sick leave to Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 30th October 1851.

Ensign A. A. DesVoeux, of the 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry, having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his Regiment.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 31st October 1851.

The Right Honible the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the Service of Gunner George Damond, of the First Battalion Artillery, on a pension of one Shilling a day, in Europe.

The Right Honible the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Margaret, Widow of the late Store and Park Serjeant Thomas Worth, of the Ordnance Department, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a stipend of Rupees six and Annas seven (Rs. 6-7) per mensem, commencing six months after the demise of her late husband.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
(Sd.) J. HALL, Lieut. Col., Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 1st November 1851.

Compensation money in lieu of clothing for the present year is authorised to be issued to the following ranks of the undermentioned Regiments.

EUROPEANS.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry (Lancers).—1 Quarter Master Serjeant.

2nd Regt. Light Cavalry.—1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant Horse Brigade.—1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 1 Riding Master Serjeant, 2 Rough Riders, 5 Serjeants, 1 Farrier, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Corporals, 10 Bombardiers, and 21 Gunners.

1st Battalion of Artillery.—10 Corporals, 20 Bombardiers, and 170 Gunners.

2nd Battalion Artillery.—1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjeant, 1 Hospital Serjeant, 1 School Master Serjeant, 1 Drill Serjeant, 1 Drum Corporal, 1 First Bugle Major, 1 Second Bugle Major, 2 Bugle Serjeants, 4 Serjeants, 1 Bugler, 6 Corporals, 16 Bombardiers, and 65 Gunners.

4th Battalion Artillery.—1 Serjeant Major.

1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.—1 Quarter Master Serjeant.

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.—1 Serjeant Major

4th Regt N. I. (or Rifle Corps).—1 Serjeant Major.

7th Regt. N. I.—1 Serjeant Major.

9th Regt. N. I.—1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant.

10th Regt. N. I.—1 Serjeant Major.

13th Regt. N. I.—1 Serjeant Major.

19th Regt. N. I.—1 Serjeant Major.

23d Regt. N. I.—1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant.

29th Regt. N. I.—1 Serjeant Major.

NATIVE.

1st Regt. Light Cavy. (Lancers).—1 Subedar, 9 Havildars, 1 Farrier Major, 2 Farriers, 4 Trumpeters, 5 Naiks, and 112 Troopers.

2nd Regt. Light Cavalry.—1 Subedar Major, 5 Subedars, 6 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Farrier Major, and 1 Trumpet Major.

3rd Regt. Light Cavy.—2 Subedars, 2 Jemedars, 3 Havildars, 5 Farriers, 4 Trumpeters, 22 Naiks, and 330 Troopers.

1st Battalion of Artillery.—2 Subedars, and 2 Jemedars.

2nd Battalion of Artillery.—2 Subedars, 2 Jemedars, 1 Havildar, and 7 Privates.

3rd Battalion of Artillery.—2 Subedar Majors, 4 Subedars, 12 Jemedars, 1 Native Adjutant, 6 Havildars, 1 1st Bugle Major, 1 2nd Bugle Major, 8 Naiks, and 97 Privates.

4th Battalion of Artillery.—1 Subedar Major, 6 Subedars, 12 Jemedars, 1 Brigade Havildar, 2 Havildars, 1 2nd Bugle Major, 1 Naik, and 27 Privates.

1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar, 1 Farrier, and 2 Drum and Fife Majors.

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 8 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife Majors, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 8 Naiks and 147 Privates.

3rd Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Havildar, 1 Drum and Fife Major, 1 Naik and 10 Privates.

4th Regt. N. I. or (Rifle Corps).—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, and 10 Jemedars.

5th Regt. N. L. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar, 1 Qr. Mr. Havildar, 1 Drill Havildar, 4 Havildars, 1 1st Bugle Major 1 2nd Bugle Major, 8 Naiks, and 1 Private.

7th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 9 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife Majors, 7 Drummers and Fifers, 8 Naiks, 90 Private.

8th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar, Drum and Fife Majors, and 114 Rank and File.

9th Regt. N.I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 16 Havildars, 1 Drummer and Fife Major, 6 Drummers and Fifers and 132 Rank and File.

10th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Quarter Master Havildar, 22 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife Majors, 15 Drummers and Fifers, 20 Privates and Musicians, 4 Naikes, 302 Privates and 1 Havildar and Musician.

11th Regt. N.I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Quarter Master Havildar, 2 Drum and Fife Majors, and 6 Privates.

12th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Quarter Master Havildar, 1 Drill Havildar, 2 Drum and Fife Majors, and 20 Privates and Musicians.

13th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 8 Subedars, 9 Jemedars, 7 Havildars, Drum and Fife Majors 5 Drummers and Fifers, and 81 Rank and File.

15th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, and 2 Drum and Fife Majors.

7th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, and 10 Jemedars.
8th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar ajor, 49 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife Majors, 18 Drummers and Fifers, 50 aikes, and 750 Privates.
9th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar ajor, 5 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife Majors, 6 Drummers and Fifers, 1 aikes, and 107 Privates.
20th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar ajor, 8 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife Majors, 6 Drummers and Fifers, 7 aikes and 57 Privates.
21st Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 2 Color avildars, 9 Havildars, 1 Drum and Fife Major, 2 Drummers and Fifers, Naikes, and 114 Privates.
22d Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar ajor, 18 Havildars, 1 Drum and Fife Major, 3 Drummers and Fifers, 17 aikes, and 231 Privates.
23d Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 avildar Major, 2 Havildars, 1 1st Bugle Major, 1 2nd Bugle Major, 4 Buglers, id 9 Privates.
24th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 16 Havildars, 2 rum and Fife Majors, 6 Drummers and Fifers, 23 Naikes, and 347 Privates.
25th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 avildar Major, 16 Havildars, 1 Drum and Fife Major, 1 Drummer and ifer, 12 Naikes, and 194 Privates.
26th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 3 Havildars, 6 rummers and 71 Privates.
28th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 avildar Major, 1 Quarter Master Havildar, 1 Drill Havildar, 2 Drum and ife Majors, 20 Drummers and Fifers, 14 Privates and Musicians, and 102 rivates.
29th Regt. N. I.—1 Subedar Major, 9 Subedars, 10 Jemedars, 1 Havildar ajor, 1 Quarter Master Havildar, 1 Drill Havildar, and 3 Drum and Fife ajors.
Marine Battalion N. I.—1 Drum and Fife Major.
Native Veteran Battalion.—7 Subedar Majors, 8 Subedars, 8 Color Havilars, 26 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife majors, 12 Drummers and Fifers, 33 aikes, and 353 Privates.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 3rd Nov., 1851.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to dmit Catherine, widow of the late Sergeant Major Benjamin Mayes, of he 3rd Troop Horse Artillery, to the benefit of Lord Clive's fund on a onthly stipend of Rupees 7 15 3 commencing six months after the demise f her late husband.

(Sd. P. E. Warburton, Capt,
Acting Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.
Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 27th October 1851.

Leave of absence.

86th Foot.—Lieutenant Lewis, in extention from 28th October to 6th November 1851, to remain at Bombay on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwar, 30th Oct. 1851.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Garrison, and at the recommendation of the Acting Deputy Inspector General H. M. Hospitals, the Medical Board of Bombay will be pleased to examine and report upon the state of health of Lieutenant Pigott and Ensign Rowland, H M. 83d Regiment, who will appear before it on Monday the 3rd November next.

Assistant Surgeon Leith, H M. 78th Highlanders, in medical charge of the Queen's Depot, will attend the Board Leave of absence.—

64th Foot.—Lieutenant Greentree, from 23d October to 23d December 1851, to Bombay, on private affairs.

83d Foot.—Lieutenant Pigott, and Ensign Rowland, from 22d October to 21st November 1851, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency Lieutenant General,
Sir John Grey, K. C. B.
(Sd.) T. S. Conway, Major,
Actg. Depy. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1851.

No. 136 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are sanctioned, viz :—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Mr. Litchfield, Captain's Clerk, of the "Hastings" to be Clerk in Charge of the "Moozuffer," from the 15th September 1851.

Mr. Cooper, Acting Gunner, proceeding to Aden on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Moozuffer," at the Warrant Officers' Mess, from the 17th September 1851.

Mr. R. Mignon, Clerk in Charge of the "Mahi," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 19th September 1851.

Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, Clerk of the "Hastings," to be Clerk in Charge of the "Mahi," from the 19th September 1851.

Mr. Taynton, Purser, of the "Hastings," to perform the duties of Clerk of that vessel, in addition, there being no Clerk available, from the 19th September 1851.

Lieutenant H. Batt, Commanding the "Elphinstone," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 17th September 1851.

Lieutenant H. James, to the temporary Command of the "Elphinstone," from the 18th September 1851.

Lieutenant Aylesbury to perform the duties of the Store Accountant of the "Zenobia," from the 1st of August 1851.

Lieutenant J. Rennie, from the "Victoria," to the Charge of the "Feroze," from the 25th September 1851.

Lieutenant F. E. Manners, from the "Feroze," to the Charge of the "Victoria," from the 25th September 1851.

Lieutenant Foulerton, from the "Mahi," to the Charge of the "Elphinstone," from the 25th September 1851.

Lieutenant W. S. King, from the "Auckland," to the Charge of the "Mahi," from the 25th September 1851.

Mr. Cairncross, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, from the "Berenice," to the "Jhelum," in temporary Charge, from the 25th September 1851.

Commander Ball, from the "Sesostris," to the Command of the "Zenobia," from the 8th October 1851.

Commander Gardner, from the "Acbar," to the Command of the "Sesostris," from the 8th October 1851.

Lieutenant Balfour, from the "Euphrates," to the Charge of the "Acbar," from the 8th October 1851.

Lieutenant Constable, from the "Zenobia," to the Charge of the "Euphrates," from the 8th October 1851.

Mr. Horn, Purser, from the "Hastings," to the "Zenobia," from the 8th October 1851.

Mr. Barker, Clerk in Charge of the "Zenobia," to the "Euphrates," as Clerk in Charge, from the 8th October 1851.

Mr. McLaren, Acting Master, from the "Hastings," to the "Jhelum," from the 8th October 1851.

Lieutenant H. H. James, of the "Sesostris," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 3rd October 1851.

By Commodore J. P. Porter, I. N., Commanding the Persian Gulf Squadron.

Mr. Sconce, Midshipman, of the "Clive," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 23rd June 1851.

Lieutenant Tronson, from the "Clive," to the "Tigris" to assume Command, vice Lieutenant Chitty, discharged to the Clive," from the 24th June 1851.

Lieutenant Chitty performed the duties of the Store Account of the "Tigris," from the 10th May to 24th June 1851.

Lieutenant Tronson to perform the duties of the Store Accountant of the "Tigris," from the 25th June 1851, there being no competent Officer available.

Assistant Surgeon Brown, of the "Clive," to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Tigris," from the 24th June 1851.

Lieutenant Chitty, of the "Clive," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from 1st July 1851.

Lieutenant W. Leeds, Commanding the Schooner "Constance," to perform the duties of Clerk in Charge and Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 3rd June 1851, there being no Officer available.

Assistant Surgeon Hyslop, Civil Surgeon at Bagdad, afforded Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Nitocris," from 1st September to 7th Nov. 1850, and 12th November 1849 1st June 1850, inclusive.

Lieutenant W. Leeds, Commanding the Schooner "Constance," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 5th August to the 5th Sept 1851.

Mr. Anderson, Mate, to take Charge of the Schooner "Constance," vice Lieutenant Leeds, discharged sick to the shore, from the 6th August 1851 as a temporary measure.

Lieutenant H. O. Cook, to the temporary Charge of the Schooner "Constance," from the 16th of August 1851, vice Mr. Anderson, Mate, discharged to the "Clive."

Assistant Surgeon Pirie, of the "Tigris," to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Clive," from the 25th August 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Brown, and Messrs Hardinge and DeBelin, Midshipmen, to reside on shore for the benefit of their health, from the 25th August 1851.

Mr. J. P. Anderson, Mate of the "Clive," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 1st September 1851.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1851.

No. 137 of 1851.—Lieutenant Grounds, I. N., proceeding on Survey duty to the Upper Indus, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Conqueror," at the Acting Master's table, from the 17th February to 5th May 1851.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1851.

No. 138 of 1851.—With reference to G. O. No. 119, dated 4th ultimo, Capt. Kempthorne, Indian Naval Storekeeper, is permitted to remain at the Mahableshwar Hills until the 15th instant, on Medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government.

BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st Oct. 1851.

The following changes are to take place from the 1st proximo :—

Commander Brought, from the Shore, to the Command of the Elphinstone.
Lieut. Foulerton, form the Elphinstone to the Hasstings.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st Oct. 1851.

Mr Tozer, Midshipman, of the Elphinstone, is to be discharged to the Euphrates.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov. 1851.

Mr Bundock, Acting Master of the Palinurus, is appointed to the Command of the Steam Vessel Chenaub.

(Signed) J. W. Young, Commander,
Assistant Superintendent I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

Death.—At Kalbadevie, on the morning of the 4th November, of Jungle fever, Mr. Richard King, aged 41 years nine seven months, deeply regretted.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

1851.
25th Oct.—Lieutenant G. Burrowes, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Shikarpoor.
30th " Captain H. R. Turner, Engineers, en route to join, from Poona.
" " Major B. Crispen, Staff, on duty, from Deccan.
31st " Lieut. Jessopp, 2nd Regiment E. L. I., on leave from Belgaum.
" " Lieut. A. Sopwith, 12th Regiment N. I., en route to join from Belgaum.
9st " Ensign Pottinger, 28th Regiment N. I., en route to join from Surat.
" " Lieut. Skipton, 2nd Grdr. Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Bhooj.
" " Assistant Surgeon Joynt, Medical Dept., to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.

25th " Ensign F. W. Brown, 28th Regiment N. I., to Aden and Suez.
" " Assistant Surgeon T. B. Larkins, 22nd N. I., to Aden and Suez.
26th Oct.—Ensign Garthwaite, 27th Regiment N. I. to rejoin, to Poona.
" " Lieut. J. Webb, 27th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
29th " Captain R. M. Westropp, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Seroor.
" " Lieutenant McLean, 25th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
30th " Major D. N. Scobie, 29th Regiment N. I., to join, to Surat.
" " Lieutenant Raikes, Staff, on duty, to Bhooj.
" " Major W. B. Goodrich, Superintending Engineer, Northern Provinces, to rejoin to Surat.
" " 2nd Lieutenant C. Clarke, Artillery, to join, to Kurrachee.
" " 2nd Lieutenant R. Sandy, Engineers, to join, to Poona.
" " Captain W. S. Kenny, Pensioners, to rejoin, on duty, to Poona.
31st " Lieutenant Lumley, 24th N. I., to join, to Kandeish.
1st Nov.—Lieut. B. T. Briggs, 6th Regiment N. I., on Furlough to Europe.
" " Lieutenant H. E. Morton, Artillery, to join, to Baroda.
" " Lieutenant C. C. G. Cowper, 8th Regt. N. I., on sick certificate, to Europe.
3rd " Lieutenant H. Daun, 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
" " Assistant Surgeon Henry Leane, Indian Navy, on duty, to Aden and Suez.
" " Lieutenant and J. Hall, Depy. Adjt. Genl., on sick certificate, to Egypt.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI
With financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851. ARRIVALS.

31st Oct.—Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat 31st Oct. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

" " Arab Schooner Gazelle, Elias Benens, Nacoda, from Muscat 20th October. *Passengers*—12 Natives.

1st Nov.—Steamer Ganges, T. Marshall, from Southtamton 19th August, St. Vincent 3rd September, and Cape 7th October.

" " H. C. Brig Pallinurus, Lieutenant W. Selby, from Cochin.

2nd " Steamer Lowjee Family, Joomah Jeewah, Syrang, from Surat 4th November. *Passengers*—Several Natives.

" " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis from Surat yesterday. *Passengers*—J. Landon, Esq., and Several Natives.

4th " H. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, Commander A. McDonald, from Hulamree 1st Nov.

6th " The H. C. Steamer Ajdaha, Commander W. C Barker, from Suez 21st, and Aden the 2-th Oct. *Passengers—From Suez*: Mrs. Hume, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Coghlan, and European female servant, Miss Coghlan, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Brown, Capt. Brown, 12th Regt. Bombay N. I., Mr. Bain, Mr. John Stuart of Bank of Bombay and 2 Native Servants; Captain Bowles 10th Hussars, Captain Beal Bombay Army, Captain Johnston H. M. 8th Regt., Mr. Garvis Cadet, and Captain Berthon Bombay Engineers:—*From Aden.*—Mrs. Haines, Mrs Haines and Miss Wilson.—Second Class—Mr. Hudson, from Suez, Pessoo Dia Pesson Ali Mukhan, Abboo Boola Hajee Bee, and three nat ve servants.—*Government Passengers.*—Lieut. Gillman, H. M.'s 78 Highlanders, 14 N. C. R. and F. H.'s 78th Highlanders, Mr. Marries, Political Agent's Writer, Mrs. Marries and Son, and servant, one Parsee Woman and three Children the Family of Baramjee, Custom House Clerk, and one man servant.

DEPARTURES.

29th Oct.—Ship John Bull, T. Clare, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers*—Mr. J. Jackson; E. P. Brown, 98th Regt.; Mrs. Brown and Child: and 1 Servant.

" " Ship Arthur Pickering, E. Brown, to Muscat, via Zanzibar.

30th " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat and Gogo. *Passengers*—Major Goodfellow; Major Scobie; Lieutenant Raikes; and several Natives.

31st " Ship Shah Jehan, W. Johns, to Tuticorin. *Passenger*—Mrs. Johns.

" " Steamer Berenice, with the H. C. Steamer Jhelum, in tow, to Kurrachee.

1st Nov.—Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase, to Aden. *Passengers*—Mrs. Bentley, 3 Children, 1 European and 1 Native Servant; Mrs. Prendergast, 4 Children, and 1 European Servant; Mrs. Cormac, 4 Children, 1 European and 1 Native Servant; Miss Remington; Miss Davis; M. Remington, Esq.; Lieutenant Briggs, 6th Bombay N. I.; Lieutenant Stewart, M. Artillery; J. W. Vassur, Esq.; A. Dallas, Esq.; H. Coles, Esq., M. D.; 1 Child and 1 European Female Servant, and Mr. Kurlock, Engineer P and O. Company.

2nd " Ship John O'Gaunt, J. McDonald, to China

" " Steamer J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. *Passengers*—Mrs. Goodfellow; Mrs. McDonald; Lieutenant Burrowes; a Gentlemen, and several Natives.

3rd " Steamer Surat, P. Duverger, to Surat. *Passengers*—2 European Gentlemen, and 175 Natives.

" " Steamer Victoria, Lieut. F. E. Manners, to Suez *Passengers*—Mrs. Hart, and a Child, with 2 Native Servants; Mrs. Hale, and a Native Servant; Mrs. Abbott; Colonel Hale, Deputy Adjutant General, Bo. Army; Captain L. Shadwell, H. M.'s 8th Regiment; Ensign G. E. Huddleston, 8th Foot; Lieutenant G. G. Cowper, 7th Regiment N. I.—Second Class: Mr. Todgel, and a Native Servant; Mr. J. Allora; and a Gentleman.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 6TH NOVEMBER 1851.

Exchange.

London (Mercantile) 6 months' sight	2s.	1 1/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto Bank Rates	2s.	0 1/2d.
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s.	11 3/8d.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s.	11 3/8d.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	11 3/8d.
Calcutta at 60 days'		100 1/4
Ditto 30 ditto		100 3/4
Ditto Sight		101 1/4
Madras 30 days'		100 1/4
Ditto Sight		100 3/4
China 60 days'		222

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1,000	6 1/2 P ct.	21 per cent pm.
Oriental Bank	"	500	7 do.	9 do. Sales.
Commercial Bank	"	500	7 do.	7 1/2 do. discount.
Agra Bank	"	500	8 do.	Par.
Apollo Press Co.	"	12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 17,600
Colaba ditto	"	7,000	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 16,825
Colaba Land Co.	"	10,000	434 p. shr.	Rs. 7,000 Noml.
Bombay S. N. Co.	"	400	6 p. ct.	Rs. 54 p. ct. disct.
Gt. I. P. Railway Co.	"	Rs. 38 2 11	5 p. ct.	Rs. 35.

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton...£2 15s. per Ton,
To Liverpool.....£2 15s. per do.
To Clyde... ..... No quotations.
To China... ..... Rs. 16 per candy.
To Calcutta, Salt.... Rs. 275 per Rass.

Government Securities.

5 P Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 115 1/2	P 100	Siccas. Sales.
"	Loan 1825-26	" 107 1/2	at 107 1/4	do.
"	Loan 1829-30	" 107 1/2		do.
"	Loan 1841-42	" 105		
"	Loan 1832-33	" 97 3/4		
"	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	" 92		

Price of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes	"	10 4 as.
Spanish Dollars	"	221 per 100
German Crowns	"	214 per 100
Sycee Silver	"	104 1/2 p. 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	"	16 3/4 per Tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	"	15 5/8 per tola.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand	2 1/2 per cent. per annum.	
" Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice	3	" "
" " " at 3 months' "	4	" "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

On Government Bills (Not exceeding 3 months)	4	per ct. per annum
" Commercial Bills	7	" "
" Loans on Government Notes	6	" "
" " Goods, &c	8 1/2	" "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d. per Rupee.
" " at 3 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d. "
" " at 2 months' sight	2s.	"
" " at 1 month's sight	1s.	11 7/8d. "
" " at 1 day's sight	1s.	11 3/4d. "
" Scotland at 1 day's sight / " Ireland at 1 day's sight / Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11 1/2d. "

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 5th November, 1851.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, November 5th.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 27th October to the 2nd November (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta, No. 1.	Rain in Inches.
DATE.	10·0 a. m.	4·0 p. m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
Oct. 27	30·001	29·907	71·5	83·5	66·5	76·2	0	
28	·005	·838	73·0	86·7	73·0	78·2	0	
29	·003	·875	74·5	87·4	72·3	75·0	2	
30	29·988	·875	73·0	85·8	68·0	76·2	20	
31	·981	·887	74·0	86·5	72·0	76·5	0	
Nov. 1	·997		73·5	87·8	71·0	73·5	0	None.
2		·838					2	

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Oct. 27th.—Clear. Dew at night.
28th.—Light mist around the hor: dew at night.
29th.—Clear. " " in the morning: dew at night.
30th.—A few light clouds in the E.: no dew.
31st.—Light mist and a few clouds in the E.
Nov. 1st.—Light cirri and mist in the N. W.
2nd.—A few clouds in the N. and E.: otherwise clear.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
November, 3rd 1851.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No. 1 Dean Lane, Fort, by the Proprietor, JOHN MACFARLANE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI